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1 2	IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS EASTERN DIVISION
3	KLEEN PRODUCTS, LLC, et al.,) Docket No. 10 C 5711
4	Plaintiffs,
5	vs.
6	PACKAGING CORPORATION OF AMERICA, Chicago, Illinois
7	et al., May 30, 2012 10:00 o'clock a.m.
8	Defendants.)
9	TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS - RULE 16 CONFERENCE BEFORE THE HONORABLE MAGISTRATE JUDGE NAN R. NOLAN
10	VOLUME 1-A APPEARANCES:
11	
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(The following proceedings were had in open court:)

THE COURT: Good morning, everyone. We are on the record in the courtroom. My name is Nan Nolan.

THE CLERK: 10 C 5711, Kleen Products v. Packaging Corporation.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you. It's a referral from Judge Shadur, and we are having what we are calling, for want of a better word, a Rule 16 conference, a number of discovery issues. The parties have been -- I think done this amazing work cooperating. We have run into -- as anybody would, we have run into some issues that need further exploration to either decide if we are going to be able to work them out, if not today, with further meet and confers, or if we really run into an impasse, if certain briefing is going to happen.

So we had -- Temple-Inland is our guinea pig for this since the plaintiffs have to come to all three of them. We are doing them individually with three of the defendants. So let's have Mr. Mogin, will you introduce your team?

MR. MOGIN: Good morning, your Honor. Dan Mogin on behalf of the plaintiffs. With me is Matt Van Tine from the Miller Law firm, who is our Temple-Inland specialist; Michael Freed; and Robert Wozniak.

THE COURT: And for one time you outnumber the defendants.

Now, for Temple-Inland, Ms. Miller, will you

1 introduce people?

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MS. MILLER: Sure. Britt Miller, from Mayer Brown on behalf of Temple-Inland, and with me is Andrew Marovitz.

THE COURT: Good.

All right. So would anybody like to say anything specific before we begin? And you can use this one, plaintiffs, and we will kind of share this one here.

Anybody have any opening comments?

MR. MOGIN: Your Honor, you had sent out or had Mr. Campbell send out a list of subjects the other day, and to a large extent, we have been discussing those subjects as discrete issues. But as we were preparing for today's hearing, it dawned on us that some of those issues are actually quite integrated. For example, the custodians issue, which was first on your list. There are certain implications for that issue in the parsing issue, which was fourth or fifth on your list. So I think it would be -- I just wanted to point that out so that we didn't think in terms of these issue silos and that there was some understanding of the crossover or integration of the issues.

I guess I could -- if you want me to start, I will.

MR. MAROVITZ: If I could, just quickly. There certainly are among the topics some relationships. We did begin to discuss many of these topics during our last session last week with the court, and Temple-Inland is a little

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different than the two defendants about whom you will hear tomorrow because I think with respect to those defendants, there was no discussion about these individual topics; whereas for Temple-Inland, there was substantial discussion about at least some of them.

We are happy to proceed as the court would like. For us, we really would like to have a chance to be heard on some of the issues that time simply didn't permit us to be heard on last week, and the issue for us that's primary is the parsing issue. That was one that we wanted to be heard on last week, and there just were many parties and insufficient time.

So our goal is not to --

THE COURT: Tell me what your initial -- what you would like to cover today.

MR. MAROVITZ: For today, parsing is first and foremost; and after that, I think in some respect, we have covered the other topics that apply to Temple-Inland.

THE COURT: Tell me which one of our 400 lists that we have made in the last two weeks are you talking about?

MR. MAROVITZ: So there were -- just to set the stage, there were five topics that Mr. Campbell circulated, and then there were three more that the plaintiffs wished to have added. The five topics that Mr. Campbell circulated were, one, custodians; two, word indexes; three, litigation holds; four, Rule 30(b)(6) depositions; five, parsing.

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THE COURT: Okay.

MR. MAROVITZ: And then the three additional topics were time periods for defendants' responses to the requests for production.

THE COURT: Right.

MR. MAROVITZ: Organization correlation of search strings to request for production, and then inactive data and backup tapes was the last one.

So in some sense, we have covered ---

THE COURT: We can do that in the first hour.

MR. MAROVITZ: Well, no, but all kidding aside, we have actually covered for Temple-Inland many of these topics. I think the conversation you have tomorrow with the other defendants who didn't cover any part of this will be more expansive. But the one topic for us that we just didn't get a chance to cover was parsing, so we would like to reserve enough time so we can be heard fully on that topic.

That's the real -- you may remember, Judge, we were sort of in between and betwixt with respect to the group of defendants. I think plaintiffs really wanted to proceed with Georgia-Pacific and International Paper and had proceeded with the other ones, we were sort of in the middle, and the reason we were interested in being here today was so that we could have a chance to educate the court about the parsing issue.

THE COURT: When we were putting this together, when

1 Chris and I were putting this together, we see a large overlap
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2 of issues too, which is, I think, true in all cases but
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3 particularly in this case.

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And we had first -- because I think whether we are calling it parsing or request to produce documents -- I mean, the request to produce documents, we thought maybe we should start with that, and we should start with that because I need to understand -- I need some basic understanding of how the defendants decided to answer some of these questions, which I don't know whether it is a custodian issue or not. That's what I need to know because I think that that would then frame some of the other issues.

So I don't want the whole day. In fact, I'd like to give us until 11:15, see what we can do. But I actually wanted to walk through, if we could, the request to produce, unless you have already had meet and confers on all of this and you know the answer.

MR. MOGIN: I can't say that we really had meet and confers on all of this.

THE COURT: I certainly don't mean all --

MR. MOGIN: No, I mean, as it's framed within the parsing context. From our perspective, your Honor, we have to this point been concentrating on what we have referred to as the common issues, and the parsing issue is really more of an individual issue because each defendant chose to respond,

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while there are certain commonalities, you have to quite literally parse through each individual defendant's response to understand the differences, as well as to understand the corpus of what's being produced. And we have had a lot of discussion about what's the proper corpus.

I will give you -- if you want, I can start and give you our perspective of what's happened.

MR. MAROVITZ: Judge, just to give you some background as well. Before I walk through the whole issue, Mr. Van Tine wrote us a letter which I think you have in front of you which is attached as tab 10 to the submission that we put before you --

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. MAROVITZ: -- that identifies with precision the various requests for production that interested the plaintiffs, and we committed to getting them a letter in response. Given the amount of work we had over the last week and a half, we haven't had a chance to do that response but still intend to do it. So we will be responding with a formal letter that identifies more specifically responses that they have called out in their May 14th, 2012, letter.

And so I agree with Mr. Mogin, we haven't had a meet and confer yet over these specific responses that are -- I will put it differently. We haven't had a meet and confer yet over the specific points raised by the May 14th letter, but as

1 part of the parsing issue that we want to discuss today, we 10:20:38 2 have had a lot of conversations about our requests for 10:20:40 3 production and the responses. And so that's -- that, I think, 10:20:44 4 would be an appropriate focus for today. We are happy to talk 10:20:46 5 to you about what's in the letter too. We just haven't 10:20:50 responded formally to plaintiffs' letter yet of May 14. 6 10:20:54 7 MR. MOGIN: And here I was going to ask the reporter 10:20:58 8 10:21:00

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to mark that sentence where you said I agree with Mr. Mogin, but then a paragraph later you took it back.

THE COURT: All right. Here's where fresh eyes sometimes help, which is one of the things that I think is good about a Rule 16 is since Chris and I haven't been involved in the case for the same period of time you folks have been looking at it.

The reason I wanted to start, just a straight start with RPD number 1, not with -- everything else, I want -- I have some real basic questions that I want to know, but I don't want to use your term "parsing" because I think it takes on some significance, but I want to ask them why they answered the question the way they did. Okay? Because I don't know --I just -- I think I know what the answer is, but I want to hear what they say the answer is.

So let's start, because these things build, and we are not going to do all 99, but I think we are going to get, Mr. Marovitz, to your P word, the parsing issue.

10:22:26	1	MR. MOGIN: Your Honor, I don't mean to interrupt,
10:22:28	2	but please do recall as you go through these that we have
10:22:30	3	divided these up basically into two groups, the first group
10:22:34	4	being what we call the conduct-related requests.
10:22:38	5	THE COURT: Thank you for reminding me. What does
10:22:40	6	that go to, 1 to what?
10:22:46	7	MR. VAN TINE: Basically, this May 14 letter is
10:22:52	8	directed at the conduct request.
10:22:52	9	THE COURT: Are they certain numbers are conduct?
10:22:56	10	MR. MOGIN: Yes, your Honor.
10:22:58	11	MR. VAN TINE: If you look at the May 14 letter,
10:23:00	12	first page, footnote 1 identifies the conduct requests.
10:23:10	13	Although having said that, the RPD number 1 is not listed in
10:23:16	14	that footnote.
10:23:18	15	THE COURT: And it should be?
10:23:20	16	MR. VAN TINE: And it's the first one. It should be.
10:23:22	17	Well, it's a general issue.
10:23:24	18	THE COURT: All right. Do you both have a common
10:23:26	19	understanding of what "conduct" means?
10:23:30	20	MR. MOGIN: I think we do. I think that's something
10:23:32	21	that's evolved over the past nine or 10 months.
10:23:34	22	THE COURT: Why don't you tell us for the record,
10:23:38	23	what does conduct mean?
10:23:38	24	MR. MOGIN: It's probably easier to define in terms
10:23:42	25	of what "data" means and say that the rest are conduct.

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So data are basically various requests for operating data of the companies of the type that is most useful for expert analysis, although not exclusively. So the data requests tend to go to, for lack of a better term, the economics of the case; whereas, the conduct tends to focus more on the liability aspects of the case, although economics and liability are not mutually exclusive terms.

THE COURT: So when you're saying "economics," you mean damages?

MR. MOGIN: Damages, impact.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. MOGIN: Economics set the context for a lot of the conduct. In other words, behavior that might be competitively innocuous in one economic setting may be anti-competitive in a different economic setting.

THE COURT: Is this a definition you gave them when you sent them the request to admit, or is this the way you are looking at it a year later?

MR. MOGIN: This evolved out of a meet and confer that we had last summer with what was then known as the Echols group or committee, which was headed by Mr. Echols representing PCA, and Ms. Miller was on that task force for the defendants as well. It was basically a small group negotiating with us, and they asked us because the issue arose in the context of time periods. So for data, we need a more

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extensive time period. That's plaintiffs' position. And for conduct, we can take a somewhat shorter time period.

So they asked us to define which RPDs fell into which of those two categories, and we did so with the one footnote, that there were a number of requests that had to do with prior litigation and investigation, which was originally treated as a separate category altogether, a third category, for which there was no time period associated. And that more or less has been recently collapsed into the conduct period, although not with respect to the time period issue.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. MOGIN: So we have -- just so you know, your Honor, we have put the data or the transactional requests on a different track. About a week and a half ago or so, we received a proposal from Mr. McKeown on behalf of all of the defendants for how to handle that in terms of extraction of data from the defendants' various databases and presentation to us, most particularly with respect to what field, what data fields would be provided for us. The time period still has not been resolved, but we are going -- there is a little bit of back and forth on that, and the plaintiffs have been reviewing that with their experts and others, and we anticipate that we will respond very shortly.

THE COURT: Okay. So that certainly is a cross issue: that will be an issue that would cut across a number of

10:27:30	1	the requests.
10:27:32	2	MR. MOGIN: Yes, but I think for your purposes today
10:27:36	3	that if we focus we would probably make the most progress
10:27:40	4	if we focus on the conduct requests.
10:27:44	5	THE COURT: And we have just put number 1 in conduct.
10:27:48	6	MR. MOGIN: Number 1 should have been in conduct,
10:27:50	7	yes.
10:27:50	8	THE COURT: All right. Okay. So RPD says, Seeks
10:28:04	9	organizational charts or other documents sufficient to show
10:28:08	10	the complete organizational structure directly or indirectly
10:28:12	11	relating to containerboard products, including a description
10:28:18	12	of the business functions or responsibilities of each of the
10:28:22	13	following:
10:28:24	14	A, predecessors, parents, subsidiaries, affiliates,
10:28:28	15	and joint ventures;
10:28:30	16	B, division, departments, segments, units, or
10:28:36	17	subdivisions; and,
10:28:36	18	C, board or management committees, subcommittees, or
10:28:44	19	working groups, and each of their related persons.
10:28:52	20	Plaintiffs say, Rather than produce the requested
10:28:54	21	documents, subject to their objections, Temple-Inland's
10:28:58	22	response indicates it will only produce organizational charts
10:29:00	23	for those executives with primary decisionmaking authority and
10:29:04	24	those persons who directly report to them and documents
10:29:10	25	sufficient to show its board of directors. For reasons that

10:29:16	1	are well known at this point, plaintiffs believe that such a
10:29:20	2	response restricting the sources in this matter is
10:29:24	3	unacceptable. This applies to all such responses.
10:29:28	4	Okay. So for the record, you are calling "parsing"
10:29:36	5	tell me how they parsed that answer so we have at least
10:29:42	6	we have a clear definition of how you're using parsing.
10:29:46	7	MR. MOGIN: All right. Well, to put it in context,
10:29:50	8	your Honor, from our perspective, what's happened is that
10:29:58	9	through the parsing process
10:30:02	10	THE COURT: Well, I have to ask you something before
10:30:04	11	that. Did you, in fact, get an organizational chart and
10:30:10	12	documents that go with the executives with primary
10:30:14	13	decisionmaking authority? Is that what they actually turned
10:30:18	14	over to you?
10:30:20	15	MR. MOGIN: To some extent, yes.
10:30:22	16	THE COURT: Okay.
10:30:24	17	MS. MILLER: Your Honor, we produced literally
10:30:28	18	hundreds of pages of organizational charts.
10:30:30	19	THE COURT: Nobody is going to mention numbers today.
10:30:30	20	MS. MILLER: Lots of pages.
10:30:32	21	THE COURT: I mean, the numbers aren't the issue.
10:30:36	22	They really aren't. Either underwhelmed, overwhelmed,
10:30:40	23	anything.
10:30:40	24	So they did turn over to you, executives with primary
10:30:50	25	decisionmaking authority, they gave you a chart of that, and

10:30:54	1	they gave you documents that go with that, correct?
10:30:58	2	MR. MOGIN: Yes.
10:30:58	3	THE COURT: Okay. Now
10:31:04	4	MR. MAROVITZ: I'm going to if I may, I'm going to
10:31:06	5	make one quick statement, and then I'm going to turn over the
10:31:10	6	specifics to Ms. Miller, who actually drafted the responses.
10:31:12	7	THE COURT: Yes.
10:31:14	8	MR. MAROVITZ: I'm glad the Court is asking about the
10:31:18	9	use of the word "parsing." We think that's a complete
10:31:22	10	misnomer. The word simply doesn't apply in this case, and I
10:31:28	11	know that the court wishes to go request by request, and we
10:31:34	12	are happy to do that because we think we have answered the
10:31:36	13	questions in a clear way that signals to the plaintiffs what
10:31:40	14	it is that we are and are not producing.
10:31:44	15	I do think it's really important for us to have an
10:31:48	16	opportunity to walk through the history of when the requests
10:31:54	17	came, what our objections were, what happened next, all the
10:31:58	18	meet and confers, and all the productions. I'd like to do
10:32:02	19	that this morning. I'd be happy to spend five minutes doing
10:32:06	20	it now.
10:32:06	21	THE COURT: Good.
10:32:08	22	MR. MAROVITZ: That would be great. We tried to put
10:32:12	23	together that chronology in some sense in tab 11.
10:32:16	24	THE COURT: Yes.
10:32:16	25	MR. MAROVITZ: Okay. So plaintiffs served their

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document production request on May 3rd of 2011, so it was more than a year ago. And one month later, in June of 2011, Temple-Inland and the other defendants filed their responses, and those responses are the ones that we are looking at now attached as tab 1. Those responses respond to every request, they outline our objections, they say what we're going to produce, they say what we're not going to produce. Both sides proceeded on that basis, so we had a series of meet and confers since more than a year ago about those responses.

Tab 3 in the binder that we presented has an analysis of what happened on July 5th regarding time periods and search scope. Those were two issues that came up during the meet and confers about our responses.

And then tab 6, which refers to August 11th of 2011, is a lengthy letter of that date reflecting another meet and confer that we had about specific requests, again, that were part of the responses that we provided to the plaintiffs back in June.

So after all that happened, the defendants then developed a series of search strings that your Honor knows all about given the ESI hearings, and the defendants, including Temple-Inland, told the plaintiffs what it is that we were doing, both before, during these meet and confer conferences, as well as during the ESI hearings. You may remember that Sandy Brown (phonetic) testified about the fact that the

10:34:24	1	search strings were designed to capture terms to be produced
10:34:30	2	in the litigation.
10:34:30	3	So based upon what we turned over in our responses i
10:34:34	4	June of 2011, and then the meet and confers we had for severa
10:34:38	5	months after that, and then what we told the plaintiffs we
10:34:42	6	were going to do, and then the ESI hearings, we started makin
10:34:46	7	substantial document productions to the plaintiffs that built
10:34:48	8	upon all of that work, and those productions were made betwee
10:34:54	9	August of 2011 and May of 2012, so more than a half a year
10:35:00	10	during that time. And those productions are recorded in the
10:35:04	11	time line that we provided in the last exhibits in the binder
10:35:08	12	We then told the plaintiffs in the two statuses
10:35:10	13	before this one that we would be making a big production.
10:35:16	14	And, in fact, just earlier this month, we produced the
10:35:22	15	equivalent, when you look at all the ESI, of more than a
10:35:26	16	million pages of paper. I won't say more about it than that.
10:35:30	17	I won't say more about it than that.
10:35:30	18	THE COURT: Okay. That's fine.
10:35:30	19	MR. MAROVITZ: We produced a lot of pages.
10:35:32	20	THE COURT: You did.
10:35:32	21	MR. MAROVITZ: There is no dispute about that.
10:35:36	22	So we haven't run exact figures on the cost of all
10:35:38	23	this, but I believe personally that Temple-Inland spent more
10:35:42	24	than a million dollars on this process, probably a lot more
10:35:46	25	than a million dollars in this process. Only after that

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process was all done did we hear the word "parsing." And in the letter that we are looking at now, the May 14th, 2012, letter that your Honor started with, there is a statement in the first paragraph that says that your client did not follow ordinary procedure by searching for and producing all requested responsive documents in its possession, custody, or control.

THE COURT: Not August 11th.

MR. MAROVITZ: No, it's tab 10.

THE COURT: Tab 10, sorry. Okay.

MR. MAROVITZ: And then it's the third line, and it says, Your client did not follow ordinary procedure by searching for and producing all requested responsive documents in its possession, custody, or control from the indicated sources subject to such objections.

So what the plaintiffs are saying there is that it's common procedure for lawyers to serve objections and then produce everything anyway. And that's not my experience. I don't think it's anybody's experience around this table.

What we did is we objected and we told the plaintiffs what it was that we would produce, and then we spent months and more than a million dollars putting it together and producing it. So the import of the May 14th letter is that despite all that work, Temple-Inland should now simply withdraw all its objections, go back and produce all the stuff

it said it wouldn't produce before.

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The reason that we know that that's not the ordinary way that people do productions in these sorts of cases is that that's not the way the plaintiffs did it in this case. So the defendants also served document production requests to the plaintiffs. And if we look at tab 2 of what it was that we gave you, this is the plaintiffs' responses and objections to our requests for the production of documents. And on page 11 of tab 2 in response to our request No. 16, if you look at the bottom of that page, you can see that plaintiffs took the position that they had objections and that they would not produce documents in response to request No. 16. And, indeed, I believe plaintiffs have honored their commitment and not produced those documents. They said they weren't going to do it, and I don't think they did it, and they told us they weren't going to do it.

So the notion that everybody simply produces everything and then puts forth all kinds of objections for just some sort of -- to make some sort of a record is just not the way it's done.

We know -- we know that the parties have been focused on many common issues, like predictive coding and Boolean searches and ESI hearings of the sort that I have never been involved in before, and there's been a lot of work for everybody. But the notion somehow that, you know, 11 months

1 later, you can send a letter that accuses the other side of 10:39:28 2 parsing after all this work has been done by us, all this 10:39:34 3 money has been spent and all of these documents produced, and 10:39:38 4 where there have been actual meet and confers about these, at 10:39:42 5 least as to many general issues, and some specific ones, we 10:39:46 6 think is -- it's just not our perspective of the way that this 10:39:50 7 should have occurred, and we think that it's going -- that any 10:39:58 8 kind of sort of specific, you know -- well, let me just stop 10:40:02 10:40:12 9 I think it's not the way that this should have 10 happened, and it's going to cause an incredible amount of 10:40:14 11 burden and cost to our client after it's done just a 10:40:20 12 remarkable amount of work in terms of responding and telling 10:40:26 13 the plaintiffs what we were and weren't going to do. 10:40:28 14 That's why I wanted to be heard on parsing. 10:40:32 15 THE COURT: I understand. 10:40:34 16 MR. MAROVITZ: That said, we are --10:40:36 17 10:40:38 18 I was going to use document -- okay. So in the 14 years, 10:40:42

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THE COURT: All right. So I am intending, the reason I was going to use document -- okay. So in the 14 years, 2,000 or so, more than 2,000 cases I have supervised in discovery, granted, they're not antitrust cases. Okay? The normal procedure in the non-cooperative mode, in a motion mode, would be you get a request to produce, one person comes in and says, It's overly broad -- they don't answer. Okay? I mean, I half agree with what you are saying. The normal is we go into motion practice. They come -- the defendants come in

1 and say, Overly broad, don't understand their terms, what's 10:41:32 2 the difference between relating and concerning, it's 10:41:38 3 burdensome, it's yada, yada, the judge sits there with 10:41:40 4 92 for seven people, comes up with some order, and says, You 10:41:44 5 win this, you win that, you lose, take half, good-bye. Okay? 10:41:48 6 10:41:54

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I think to your credit, to both of your credit, all the way through, you have tried to carve out this new way to do discovery. You haven't wasted one thing, even if we have to tweak some of these requests to produce right now. That's all I am talking about. I want to take waiver and timing off the table on this. I am not going to ask you to do cooperation and then turn around and whack you with some -somebody waived it, somebody -- why the heck didn't he come in on a motion to compel? I mean, truthfully, it's not just why didn't you come in and say, Overly broad. Why didn't they -you know, my question is, Why the heck did you wait 11 months? Okay? I know I could do that. I understand the power of this job. You folks have been trying your darndest to do it in a new way, and this particular one has sort of fallen through the cracks.

I am not thinking we could sit here, even if we sat here for, you know, three days straight, could we agree on all of this. But Chris and I need to understand what your rationale was on some of these decisions because they seem to us that they really are about something else and not the exact

10:43:28	1	request that's in front of you. And you may not have even
10:43:32	2	realized that back in '11. I mean, you know so much more
		•
10:43:36	3	about the case now. I mean, maybe if we were writing a
10:43:42	4	protocol for the future on how to do a cooperative model,
10:43:50	5	maybe requests to produce shouldn't be done until a year into
10:43:54	6	discovery because you needed some of the information to even
10:43:58	7	be able to figure what these things were.
10:44:00	8	So what I am it's a long way of saying
10:44:06	9	Georgia-Pacific made a specific objection, kind of like an old
10:44:10	10	school kind of it's too late, you didn't object, you didn't do
10:44:14	11	that. I think the only thing I can say in fairness right now
10:44:18	12	is to encourage you to keep cooperating is that if we are
10:44:24	13	going to change the rules, we should change the rule from now
10:44:26	14	going forward, it shouldn't be in the past, because you were
10:44:32	15	trying your darnedest to do it.
10:44:34	16	I'm telling you, Mr. Marovitz, the stuff you turned
10:44:38	17	over isn't wasted on anything.
10:44:40	18	Let's go to No. 1. I will tell you what I am
10:44:44	19	thinking on No. 1.
10:44:46	20	All right. So the No. 1 is the No. 1 says, Give
10:44:52	21	us an organizational chart or other documents sufficient to
10:44:58	22	show your complete organizational structure.
10:45:02	23	So, Ms. Miller, when you changed that or when you
10:45:08	24	answered, Yes, we will give you executives with primary
10:45:14	25	decisionmaking authority, what was your rationale for that?

MS. MILLER: The rationale for that -- and to be
clear, if you look at the actual response, we did not simply
limit it to that. We also agreed, as requested to produce,
documents sufficient to show our board of directors, which is
one of the things they say we didn't do, we would produce
documents sufficient to show our board of directors for the
period as well.

The rationale was -- I will talk about the rationale, and then I will tell you what actually got produced to give a little context.

THE COURT: Okay.

MS. MILLER: The rationale was simply if you look at plaintiffs' complaint in terms of what they are alleging, they are alleging price fixing and they are alleging restraint on capacity. There are a certain number of people in the company that can make those decisions. The folks on the floor of the paper mill can't make those decisions.

THE COURT: Right.

MS. MILLER: The folks that are sitting out in local sales offices can't make those decisions. The people that can be involved in the conspiracy that plaintiffs are alleging are the people that have the ability to set prices and to control capacity and to make those other types of decisions to participate in this alleged conspiracy.

THE COURT: Or to carry out the orders.

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10:46:22 1 MS. MILLER: Exactly.

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So what we did is we provided -- in terms of actual organizational charts, we provided our -- what we call our main organizational chart which has the management structure, essentially, of our containerboard and corrugated products division. We also produced a whole series of organizational charts that showed the people underneath that.

THE COURT: Oh, you did?

MS. MILLER: Oh, yeah. Including going down to sales levels and regional sales levels, even though those weren't the decisionmakers. We provided those organizational charts as well.

We are still looking for an organizational chart that will show our board of directors, but that may just be our 10Ks and our 10Qs that shows who our board of directors were during the relevant period. There is no organizational chart that shows who our board of directors were, but we are producing documents that will be sufficient to show that information. We have produced organizational charts sufficient to show all of the people that had decisionmaking responsibility during the period, as well as the people underneath them.

THE COURT: Now, I didn't understand that.

MR. MOGIN: Well, I would like to know, since they seem to have such specific information about this. What

documents are we talking about and when were they produced,
Bates numbers and dates, and maybe we can verify that.

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This gets back to the issue, another one of the issues we have been talking about from the get-go, which was organizational and correlation. They seem to have the information about what they actually produced in response to specific RPDs.

THE COURT: I thought in your parsing argument, your argument was you only got an organizational chart of executives with primary decisionmaking authority and those persons who directly report to them.

MR. MOGIN: No, your Honor. You are missing the chronology. I'm sorry. We got their response to the RPD request before we ever got a document.

THE COURT: Right.

MR. MOGIN: So they're telling us what they're going to produce. And then it was during the Brown testimony that it came out that based upon the objections, et cetera, that matters were being excluded, and then that was confirmed approximately a month ago when we had the first series of individualized meet and confers with respect to Temple-Inland. So it's not a situation where we can go and look at what's actually been produced and compare it to the RPDs, not at this point, not when they have just -- Temple-Inland is six months away from completing their document production.

10:49:04	1	MR. VAN TINE: Actually actually, the chronology
10:49:08	2	of the document production is that some general preliminary
10:49:14	3	documents were produced before this month.
10:49:20	4	THE COURT: Okay.
10:49:20	5	MR. VAN TINE: It was only this month that
10:49:24	6	Temple-Inland began its substantial document production, and
10:49:32	7	it's just the beginning. And as Mr. Mogin just mentioned,
10:49:36	8	it's going to be they're telling us it's going to be a half
10:49:42	9	a year before we have all the documents that they say that
10:49:44	10	we're going to get. So we have not had an opportunity to
10:49:52	11	review the large batch that we got this month, and, obviously,
10:49:58	12	we haven't reviewed what we haven't gotten yet.
10:50:02	13	So this this letter is based on what they said
10:50:08	14	they would produce to us in their response to the request to
10:50:14	15	produce. It's not based on review of the documents.
10:50:18	16	THE COURT: But, honestly, before we get to indexing,
10:50:22	17	correlation, whatever we want to call it, because you don't
10:50:24	18	have the documents yet, so you don't even know if they
10:50:28	19	correlate
10:50:28	20	MR. VAN TINE: Correct.
10:50:28	21	THE COURT: I thought the parsing argument I
10:50:32	22	mean, I am just trying to get my arms around this parsing
10:50:34	23	argument. I thought parsing argument number one was, you
10:50:40	24	said, Give us organizational charts of your whole
10:50:44	25	organization, and they came back and said, We're giving it to

10:50:48	1	you with executives with primary.
10:50:50	2	MR. VAN TINE: Right.
10:50:50	3	THE COURT: I thought the parsing was that.
10:50:52	4	MR. VAN TINE: Yes, it is.
10:50:54	5	THE COURT: Now it seems like they gave you more than
10:50:56	6	that.
10:50:58	7	MR. MOGIN: Well, we just learned that just now.
10:51:00	8	MR. MAROVITZ: Wait, Judge, if I could make the
10:51:02	9	record clear. If you look at tab 11, the time line, and you
10:51:08	10	turn to August 11th of 2011, it's page 2 of the letter that we
10:51:18	11	sent, middle of the page, you can see that there is an entry
10:51:24	12	that says, Temple-Inland produces corporate documents,
10:51:28	13	including organizational charts and certain financial
10:51:30	14	information and third-party analyst reports, about 51,000
10:51:36	15	Bates-labeled pages. So on the org charts, it just isn't the
10:51:42	16	case that they just recently received these.
10:51:44	17	Now, it is certainly true that they have recently
10:51:46	18	received a lot of documents. I agree.
10:51:50	19	THE COURT: Right.
10:51:50	20	MR. MAROVITZ: And I don't expect that they have been
10:51:52	21	through all those documents, but I want the record to be clear
10:51:54	22	about when we made productions of things.
10:51:58	23	MR. MOGIN: This is what makes it so difficult to
10:52:02	24	deal with Temple in particular, your Honor, is we can't seem
10:52:04	25	to have an apples-to-apples discussion. What has been

produced in the past were precisely the organizational charts,
the limited organizational charts, the primary decisionmakers,
the ones that were essentially uninformative.

So, yeah, that's true, but that's not the same thing we were discussing a moment ago, which was the more comprehensive document set.

THE COURT: All right. Outside stranger looking at this, okay, for whatever it's worth, I thought the reason that the defendants may have limited it to organizational charts of those executives with primary decisionmaking may be that they thought this will be the custodians in the case. And I didn't even know Mr. Mogin was going to say what he said.

When I read it, I thought it was the way old-time discovery was done down the road, as opposed to new kind of transparency, like, Hey, Dan, what is it you really want? Do you really need to see -- if I tell you organization primary responsibility, if I tell you these people down here, that doesn't mean I'm going to agree to documents. But in order for him to know who it is, he might need to know both levels of who the actors are and then jump to the next level of, Do I get the stuff that backs it up. That's what I thought when I read it the first time because, I mean, who the heck cares about an organizational chart? It's probably on the Internet. I mean, somewhere.

How could you be -- to me, as an outsider, how could

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10:54:04	1	you be fighting about an organizational chart, I understand
10:54:08	2	all the I understand a lot of the other fights, unless I am
10:54:12	3	afraid the ESI started coloring things back when you didn't
10:54:18	4	know each other as well, when you didn't have systems in
10:54:20	5	place.
10:54:22	6	And so for me, who is trying to now come in a year
10:54:26	7	later, and not go to tons of briefing on things, if we could
10:54:32	8	agree to actually it doesn't mean if you give them an
10:54:36	9	organizational chart, they are going to turn into custodians.
10:54:40	10	Am I completely wrong?
10:54:42	11	MS. MILLER: No, but, your Honor, what I am saying is
10:54:44	12	and Mr. Mogin has the same ability to find the documents
10:54:46	13	that I did because he has the same metadata that I did, if he
10:54:50	14	returns a search in our prior production, we can find the
10:54:52	15	hundreds of
10:54:52	16	THE COURT: I am not into indexing.
10:54:54	17	MS. MILLER: I understand.
10:54:54	18	THE COURT: I am literally
10:54:56	19	MS. MILLER: I am saying in terms of finding what we
10:54:58	20	already produced, he can easily put his hands on I didn't
10:55:02	21	bring the stack with me, and I don't have the Bates range of
10:55:04	22	all the organizational charts that we produced because I
10:55:08	23	didn't bring that Bates range or that stack with me, but those
10:55:10	24	are easily found in the production we have already given.

And as I said, we gave, from the CEO down to some

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salespeople and some people at the mill and plant manager, notwithstanding that, as your Honor said, we don't believe they are proper custodians, but we have given them a significant amount of organizational information of people within our containerboard and corrugation --

MR. MAROVITZ: Britt, real quick, can you just show -- I know we're not talking about the pages, but can you show the judge about how thick the org charts were that we produced?

MS. MILLER: About that big.

MR. VAN TINE: Your Honor, apparently, it's not so easy to find those. I asked someone to find them yesterday, and over the weekend, and believe me, although there were a few stray documents, and I mean few, handful of stray documents that we could identify in the prior production, and, yes, there's some unexplained document showing people in a mill, for example, I have not -- I have not seen more than probably 20 pages, if that.

THE COURT: Of organizational charts.

MR. VAN TINE: Yes. And a lot of it was -- and when we talk about number of pages, we are talking about a mill here, a mill there, and not a comprehensive organizational chart and not a large amount of material. The only comprehensive organizational chart that I have seen is a single-page chart that's limited very much. And, actually, I

10:57:04	1	have marked this up for other reasons which we may get to
10:57:22	2	later. This is the one comprehensive document that I have
10:57:24	3	seen, and it is probably limited to decisionmakers, but
10:57:34	4	THE COURT: That looks pretty comprehensive to me.
10:57:36	5	MR. VAN TINE: But many of them are, as shown on
10:57:42	6	here, not designated as custodians.
10:57:44	7	THE COURT: Custodians. Which is a different issue.
10:57:48	8	MR. VAN TINE: Yes.
10:57:48	9	THE COURT: I mean, you folks used requests to
10:57:54	10	produce in a way I have never seen it used before, as a
10:57:58	11	mechanism. Okay? I mean, it is I am not saying it can't
10:58:06	12	be done. I think maybe you're way ahead maybe you're way
10:58:10	13	ahead. But, typically, requests to produce are not as
10:58:16	14	comprehensive as you they sort of incorporate
10:58:20	15	interrogatories in a way, I mean, they kind of swoop
10:58:26	16	everything under the request to produce. So part of why we
10:58:32	17	were having a hard time getting our hands on it, it doesn't
10:58:34	18	fall into a category.
10:58:38	19	Now, that to me looks like a pretty darn good
10:58:40	20	organizational chart.
10:58:42	21	MR. VAN TINE: Except, your Honor, in an antitrust
10:58:46	22	case, a lot of salespeople become sources of information.
10:58:56	23	THE COURT: I bet they do.
10:58:58	24	MR. VAN TINE: And, for example, this single page
10:59:04	25	only lists vice presidents with sales responsibility. They

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are not necessarily the people that are getting information out in the field. And so, I mean, for example, when there was a comment a few minutes ago about people in sales offices, they can be important in antitrust cases and the sorts of documents that they have and the information that they may pass up from those documents, although perhaps without the documents themselves, up to someone that becomes an ultimate decisionmaker. I think -- when I think of a primary decisionmaker, I think of the guy in the corner office --

THE COURT: Right.

MR. VAN TINE: -- that maybe he makes the decisions, but he has a whole staff of people gathering information and distilling it on his behalf. And it can be important to know who all those people are and all the people that are likely to have contacts who may be out in the field.

MR. MOGIN: Your Honor, if I may, request No. 1, yes, we did ask specifically for organizational charts, but we also asked for other documents. And what we are trying to get at here is, how is the business organized? What are the functional units within the company? That's what we're looking for, the functional units within the company that have some bearing upon this aspect of their business, whether it's their board of directors' committees, because maybe the committees have specific operating unit functions, whether there are executives who form informal committees to deal with

1 specific issues, whatever. This is our attempt to understand 11:01:02 2 the organizational structure of the business. Our attempt to 11:01:08 3 understand the nature of the personnel who are involved in the 11:01:12 4 business is really more request No. 3. Request No. 3 is our 11:01:16 5 attempt to find out, if you go back to No. 9, that is 11:01:22 6 instruction No. 9, where we list out the various corporate 11:01:28 7 functions, it's our attempt to identify individuals that are 11:01:32 8 performing various types of functions, not just 11:01:42 decisionmakers, although decisionmakers are included, but who 9 11:01:46 10 are the people on the planning staff, who are the people who 11:01:48 11 handle the budgets, who are the sales personnel, et cetera. 11:01:50 That's all we asked for is a list of who those people are, not 12 11:01:52 primary decisionmakers. Who are the people that perform the 13 11:01:56 14 functions. 11:02:00 15 And if you like, your Honor, we have a collection of 11:02:00

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and if you like, your Honor, we have a collection of cases that we'd be happy to submit to you where cases -- antitrust cases have gone off on the testimony or evidence gathered from salespeople or from the strategic planning staff or from people who are not primary decisionmakers. You have heard me speak I don't know how many times about the masters and Sherpa situation that was present in the ADM case, and we tried in advance of this hearing to find for you the testimony of Barrie Cox, who is the person who put that in in the criminal trial and talked about how the top guys got together and outlined the broad strokes of the conspiracy, but it was

11:02:44	1	left to the underlings, the Sherpas, to try and effectuate the
11:02:50	2	conspiracy and to keep the books and records necessary to
11:02:52	3	balance things out. So that went down. Those were the
11:02:56	4	Sherpas.
11:02:56	5	So we don't want to know just who the masters are.
11:03:00	6	We also want to know who the Sherpas are. I mean, there's
11:03:04	7	case after case after case talking about getting underneath
11:03:06	8	primary decisionmakers and understanding the business units
11:03:12	9	here. And you'll learn more about why the business unit
11:03:16	10	question became important when we talk about Georgia-Pacific
11:03:22	11	on Friday. But they couldn't have been more clear about
11:03:24	12	putting that entire issue into issue.
11:03:28	13	MR. MAROVITZ: Judge, if I can speak briefly in
11:03:30	14	response to this?
11:03:30	15	MR. VAN TINE: Can I just add one thing?
11:03:34	16	THE COURT: Sure.
11:03:34	17	MR. VAN TINE: Just before we lose that.
11:03:36	18	Here's an example of a vice president who would not
11:03:42	19	be considered an ultimate decision primary decisionmaker
11:03:48	20	who is not on that organizational chart that I just handed to
11:03:54	21	you. He is the trade association liaison for the company and
11:03:58	22	he apparently has been for perhaps 22 years. Trade
11:04:04	23	associations are very important in antitrust cases, yet, you
11:04:12	24	know, this person does not appear on the organization chart,
11:04:18	25	he is not a custodian, he is not a primary decisionmaker. And

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11:05:34	20
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this is why we need -- this is an example of someone that is high up in the company that would fall through the cracks.

MR. MAROVITZ: Judge, if I could briefly respond to all that.

The org chart that we have been looking at you can see is Bates stamped Temple-Inland, lots of zeros, and then 1. It was actually the first document that we produced in the We produced it informally. I went to Mike Freed's case. office in Bannockburn and sat down with Mr. Freed and over the phone with Mr. Mogin and talked through the organization. then we later produced it, I am doing this from memory, but I believe 16 or 17 months ago by email.

This is only one organization chart. As Ms. Miller pointed out, we produced many more. So to suggest that there is one person who doesn't appear on this one page doesn't really say much about the organization charts we have produced.

Now, we have told -- I don't want this to turn into a custodian issue any more than you do, but we have told --

THE COURT: Well, part of why I was doing what I was doing was by Monday night, I was sort of saying to myself, is this really about a damn organizational chart, or is it really about something else, which is what I was trying to get to. I mean, that's what I'm saying. Is it really about custodians?

And so I am not taking stuff off the table, but first

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I'm trying to figure out what, in fact, they got, okay, because reading their response, I did not -- I thought it was limited to these people with this executive responsibility, and either Temple-Inland, I'm sure, is a democratic place that lets a lot of people make decisions --

MR. FREED: Your Honor, may I make a broader point, because I think we are getting to a very, very important major point that somehow got diverted because you thought that document request No. 1 might illustrate the issue.

The way that Mr. Marovitz and Ms. Miller have described the situation is they have redefined our request for production, they have made a search, and they have produced the documents which have been responsive to that search; whereas, if they had pursued it, as Mr. Marovitz says he doesn't usually do it, which is the way I've always seen it done, the reason the objections are made is not to withhold the production of the documents, it is to maintain the objection for the documents that are produced.

But by making the cut on the basis of I object to these documents, I will not produce them, I will not search them, we have no idea whether the relevant materials are actually being reviewed and searched. And it's really I think a cutting edge issue here. Do you redefine a request for production and say, This is how I redefined it and this is what I am going to produce and this is what I am going to

1 search; or do you say I will review the corpus of documents 11:07:42 2 where there are some as to I have an objection because I think 11:07:48 3 this person is too low in the organization or I think it's 11:07:52 4 outside the time frame, I'm going to reserve all my objections 11:07:56 5 but I'm going to produce it? And that's how I have always 11:07:58 6 understood the production. 11:08:00 7 Now, when Mr. Marovitz refers to our answer to 16 as 11:08:02 8 illustrative of our support of his position -- you brought the 11:08:06 9 downstream discovery. 11:08:12 10

MR. MAROVITZ: That's part of 16, yes.

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MR. FREED: So that's a whole separate issue. are legion that in a direct purchaser case, the defendants are not entitled to downstream discovery, and that's what was at issue there. And that was the only reason in that particular response we took that position that we are not going to produce it.

But with everything else, you can't -- as we see it, you can't just say, This is what you've asked for, this is what we think you are entitled to, and this is what we are going to produce, because it just cuts out of the production potentially very important material.

MR. MAROVITZ: I respectfully disagree with Mr. Freed on that. We could have -- as your Honor I think understood, we could have in June of 2011 said, We believe your requests are overly broad, we think you're asking for far too much in

11:09:02	1	terms of scope and people, it's your duty as the plaintiffs to
11:09:06	2	give us requests that are not overly broad, we are going to
11:09:10	3	object, and we are not going to produce anything. We could
11:09:12	4	have done that.
11:09:14	5	THE COURT: Right.
11:09:14	6	MR. FREED: But then
11:09:16	7	MR. MAROVITZ: Let me finish, Mike.
11:09:18	8	MR. FREED: Sorry.
11:09:18	9	MR. MAROVITZ: We did not do that. Instead, we made
11:09:20	10	the objections and we said, Here's what we think you're really
11:09:24	11	entitled to, and with specificity we said, Here's what we're
11:09:26	12	going to produce. That's what we did.
11:09:28	13	THE COURT: And if we were playing according to the
11:09:30	14	old rules, which we are not
11:09:32	15	MR. FREED: You would have decided that issue.
11:09:34	16	THE COURT: No, or they could have done it that way,
11:09:40	17	or you could have come in on a motion to compel, complete
11:09:42	18	answers to the request to produce. Now, we are not doing the
11:09:46	19	blame we are not doing numbers and we are not doing blame.
11:09:48	20	MR. FREED: No, I am not trying to do the blame.
11:09:52	21	THE COURT: And both of you, because I think you were
11:09:54	22	in a new mode of trying to work it out. Okay? I do. I
11:09:58	23	believe that, Mr. Freed. I think we have got, you know, this
11:10:02	24	new way that I 100 percent support.
11:10:10	25	So we have now spent one hour on what constitutes an

11:10:12	1	organizational chart.
11:10:16	2	MR. FREED: But it goes to the bigger issue.
11:10:16	3	THE COURT: But it's good, but it's good, because it
11:10:20	4	is helping. Okay? It is helping me to kind of get inside
11:10:26	5	your head here. Okay? And I thought they only gave you high
11:10:30	6	level executives.
11:10:32	7	Now, your question had two parts to it, which is one
11:10:38	8	of the things I see running through a lot of these. One is,
11:10:44	9	Give me the organizational chart, and the other is, Give me
11:10:48	10	all the documents that go with it, which are kind of, you
11:10:52	11	know, what the heck does that mean? So the broader you go on
11:10:58	12	the organizational chart, therefore, you're committing to more
11:11:00	13	documents. The narrower the organizational chart, the
11:11:10	14	narrower would be the document production.
11:11:12	15	So there is kind of a complication here that it's not
11:11:20	16	just organizational charts.
11:11:20	17	MR. FREED: I think there is a fundamental
11:11:22	18	misunderstanding. It's not a blame game.
11:11:24	19	THE COURT: Good.
11:11:24	20	MR. FREED: I thought, and Mr. Mogin thought, based
11:11:26	21	on my experience, which is even longer, maybe not better, but
11:11:30	22	longer than Mr. Mogin's, that when the documents are produced
11:11:34	23	subject to objections, it doesn't mean that the documents are
11:11:38	24	culled and nothing that is objectionable is produced. I
11:11:42	25	thought it meant and have always thought it meant that and

1 I believe it's been the case -- that they are produced with 11:11:46 2 all objections maintained for purposes of evidence so that if 11:11:48 3 you attempt to use a document which has been produced subject 11:11:52 4 to objection, the defendant hasn't waived the objection in 11:11:54 5 terms of use of the document. 11:11:58 6 THE COURT: When I read that in your statement, I 11:12:00 7 have not seen that in 14 years. I haven't. I haven't. 11:12:02 8 have not seen -- because, you know, this building, federal 11:12:06 11:12:10 9 courts across the country, are so -- you know, I mean, our 10 bread and butter are motions. So every single time somebody 11:12:16 doesn't like something or they don't understand it or they 11 11:12:20 12 don't usually talk about it, they run into the judge and say, 11:12:24 Give me or don't give me; either, Give it to me or don't let 13 11:12:28 14 them have it. 11:12:32 15 So I haven't seen this we'll turn them over. 11:12:34 16 seems kind of counter-intuitive once kind of the cat is out of 11:12:40 the bag. Once you see the documents, I don't know --17 11:12:46 18 MR. FREED: Because the documents may be relevant or 11:12:50 lead to the discovery of relevant material because that's the 19 11:12:52 20 broad scope of Rule 26. 11:12:54 21 THE COURT: Well, I understand. I do understand 11:12:58 22 But I have people all the time where I'm having to that. 11:13:00

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MR. FREED: I mean, we may reach a point where we

order -- I could give you way too many opinions on where I

have had to either order or stop the production.

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have to come in on motion then, if that's going --1 11:13:16 THE COURT: That's why this could take us 90 hours. 2 11:13:20 3 This could take us 90 hours to do the requests to produce. 11:13:24 4 MR. MOGIN: Only 60. 11:13:28 5 THE COURT: Well, no. So now I am going to figure, 11:13:30 Is it better for me to give it to Chris to do, or is it better 6 11:13:32 7 if I sit in the courtroom and you guys -- we are going to 11:13:36 8 figure this out. Okay. 11:13:44 I have never seen an example of people who gave them 9 11:13:48 the documents -- I mean, I certainly have seen examples of 10 11:13:50 11 interrogatories where you object and then you go ahead and 11:13:54 answer it. And I don't know, everything in discovery is on 12 11:13:56 I'm assuming when they answer it, it's a full answer. 13 11:14:00 14 Maybe I will now look at it a different way after this. 11:14:04 15 have seen that much more in interrogatories than I have in 11:14:08 16 requests to produce. 11:14:12 17 MR. FREED: See, I think it's exactly the same. 11:14:12 18 think it's exactly the same. 11:14:16 19 THE COURT: I know that's your position. 11:14:16 Let's assume that we were incorrect, 20 MR. FREED: 11:14:18 21 because there's certainly two possibilities, we were right or 11:14:20 22 we were wrong, we still don't have the material, we still 11:14:26 23 don't know what they held back based on their unilateral 11:14:30 24 determination that's not responsive and their redefinition of 11:14:34 25 interrogatory, and that's why we are -- we don't know what's 11:14:36

11:14:40	1	behind the curtain.
11:14:40	2	THE COURT: Well, no. See, I think now, you know, I
11:14:46	3	could now that I understand that, A, you want the charts
11:14:54	4	and, B, you want the documents to go with it. So we could
11:15:00	5	probably get you but then what you don't know is which
11:15:04	6	documents go with any of these people, as I understand it.
11:15:08	7	I mean, now, Britt is going to save us all because
11:15:12	8	she is going to tell us something that I have been afraid to
11:15:18	9	admit that I don't understand what she is talking about how
11:15:22	10	metadata ties it all in, but maybe she can tell us how we can
11:15:26	11	do it through the metadata, maybe.
11:15:30	12	MR. MOGIN: Do what through the metadata?
11:15:32	13	THE COURT: How you can identify which document goes
11:15:34	14	with which person through the metadata chain.
11:15:40	15	MR. FREED: That only solves half the problem.
11:15:42	16	MR. MOGIN: That's a different issue, your Honor,
11:15:44	17	because we still don't know what they produced. The metadata
11:15:46	18	only applies to what's been produced.
11:15:50	19	THE COURT: All right. Let me ask it another way.
11:16:00	20	Would you produce of this organizational chart,
11:16:06	21	when you were doing your document production, how far do you
11:16:10	22	go down forget about if you can tie it to a person. How
11:16:14	23	far does your document production go on this organizational
11:16:18	24	chart?

MS. MILLER: Well, with respect to the documents

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11:16:22	1	belonging to the people represented, I'm looking I haven't
11:16:26	2	verified all of Mr. Van Tine's check marks, but assuming that
11:16:30	3	he is correct, if there is a check mark next to these people,
11:16:32	4	so starting with Doyle Simons (phonetic) at the CEO down to
11:16:36	5	the sales executives, Wayne Vanderberg, Erin Copeland
11:16:38	6	(phonetic)
11:16:38	7	THE COURT: Anybody with a check mark?
11:16:40	8	MS. MILLER: Yeah.
11:16:42	9	MR. VAN TINE: Well, the check, just to be clear what
11:16:44	10	I did here, all I have done is compare their stated list of
11:16:50	11	custodians to people on this chart and given them check marks.
11:16:56	12	The people with Xs are people that would seem to certainly
11:17:02	13	have some interest that are not listed as custodians. And
11:17:08	14	although we are talking about this in terms of the
11:17:12	15	organization chart issue, this issue about primary
11:17:16	16	decisionmakers runs through many of the ones
11:17:20	17	THE COURT: It does.
11:17:22	18	MR. VAN TINE: that we have before the court.
11:17:22	19	THE COURT: Right.
11:17:24	20	MR. VAN TINE: So it's not just an organization chart
11:17:26	21	issue.
11:17:48	22	THE COURT: So the check mark is the plaintiff
11:17:50	23	that's your check mark.
11:17:52	24	MR. VAN TINE: Yes. I added check marks
11:17:54	25	THE COURT: That's really helpful.

1 MR. VAN TINE: -- in the commentary in the boxes. 11:17:56 MS. MILLER: And to be clear, this is one of the 2 11:17:58 3 organizational charts we produced. There are other 11:18:00 4 custodians. We have a total of 28 custodians, all of whom are 11:18:02 5 on this one sheet. The majority of them are on this one 11:18:06 6 sheet, but there are additional custodians that are on other 11:18:08 7 organizational charts that are being produced as well. 11:18:14 8 THE COURT: Okay. Well, for the future, I think one 11:18:16 of the things happened is a statement that says, Complete 9 11:18:22 10 organizational structure directly or indirectly relating to 11:18:30 11 container products. That is rather broad. And then you're 11:18:34 12 kind of, you know, answering back, We're giving you executives 11:18:38 with primary decisionmaking authority, that kind of took it 13 11:18:44 14 from so broad over here and to executives with primary -- I 11:18:50 15 mean, I know you have to answer it some way, but that somewhat 11:18:56 16 made it like a polar --11:19:00 17 MS. MILLER: Well, we said we would give primary 11:19:04 18 decisionmaking and those people that reported directly to 11:19:06 19 them. 11:19:08 20 THE COURT: To them, yes. 11:19:08 21 MR. MOGIN: What's wrong with identifying the other 11:19:10 22 organizational structures within the company, identify -- we 11:19:12 are not talking about producing by custodian or anything like 23 11:19:18 24 that. 11:19:22 25 THE COURT: Do you think we could have that? 11:19:24

11:19:24	1	MS. MILLER: Perhaps I am not understanding, but I
11:19:26	2	don't know that there are documents that reflect any internal
11:19:30	3	organization in terms of informal committees that may have met
11:19:36	4	or anything else that would give the kind of information that
11:19:38	5	Mr. Mogin is asking. We have produced a lot of organizational
11:19:40	6	charts that show the people within our corrugated packaging
11:19:46	7	group. The only other group in the company is building
11:19:48	8	products, which is a completely different product group that
11:19:52	9	has nothing to do with this litigation.
11:19:52	10	So we are we have produced the organizational
11:19:54	11	charts that show all the people in our corrugated packaging
11:19:58	12	group.
11:20:00	13	MR. MOGIN: So that the word index for Temple-Inland
11:20:02	14	won't have the word "committee" or any derivation of that?
11:20:08	15	THE COURT: Well, no
11:20:08	16	MS. MILLER: I'm sorry. I don't even understand the
11:20:14	17	question.
11:20:14	18	MR. FREED: Planning committee, would that be in your
11:20:18	19	index?
11:20:18	20	MR. MOGIN: So if I go to your word index and I
11:20:22	21	search for the word committee or derivations of the word
11:20:26	22	committee, are you suggesting that those won't be found?
11:20:28	23	MS. MILLER: No, I'm not suggesting that at all.
11:20:30	24	MR. MOGIN: Precisely. So that would indicate that
11:20:30	25	there are committees. And if there are committees and if the

11:20:34	1	word committee appears in the word index, that means that
11:20:38	2	there are documents that discuss those committees.
11:20:40	3	MS. MILLER: There could be any number of documents
11:20:42	4	that discuss any number of committees that have nothing to do
11:20:46	5	with the organizational structure you are seeking.
11:20:48	6	MR. MOGIN: I am asking if you maintain committees.
11:20:50	7	Are there committees that are relevant to the operation of
11:20:54	8	this business?
11:20:56	9	THE COURT: What you had said before was what
11:21:02	10	Mr. Mogin said before was informational committees or board of
11:21:10	11	directors that might have committees. But, truthfully, how
11:21:14	12	would you get that out of this question here?
11:21:18	13	MR. MOGIN: Actually, your Honor, this one is a
11:21:22	14	pretty standard question that comes out of the Department of
11:21:24	15	Justice manual.
11:21:26	16	THE COURT: Okay. Is that, now that you know
11:21:36	17	everything that you know and a year later, is that something
11:21:40	18	you feel like you need is more information about the committee
11:21:44	19	structure?
11:21:46	20	MR. MOGIN: Yes, because the committee structure will
11:21:48	21	tell us about the decisionmaking structure.
11:21:52	22	THE COURT: Okay. Am I being Pollyanna? Doesn't it
11:22:04	23	seem like we have sort of the committee structure seems to
11:22:10	24	be another layer. Is there any other problem the plaintiffs
11:22:14	25	have with this other than if there is a committee structure?

11:22:18	1	Is there any other problem that you have been able to
11:22:20	2	identify?
11:22:24	3	MR. MOGIN: Not that we have been able to identify,
11:22:26	4	but the whole function here is identification of the
11:22:30	5	organizational structure.
11:22:34	6	THE COURT: Well, no, but, I mean, could you start
11:22:38	7	taking deps? Could you write interrogatories? I mean, isn't
11:22:42	8	that what the next step is? You haven't done any
11:22:46	9	interrogatories, right?
11:22:46	10	MR. MOGIN: Just to Georgia-Pacific, and I don't
11:22:48	11	think that you would allow 10,000 interrogatories.
11:22:50	12	THE COURT: I am not. I am not.
11:22:58	13	MR. FREED: To answer a question or make a comment on
11:23:00	14	something you said earlier, the reason in antitrust cases in
11:23:04	15	particular you use the request for production as the driving
11:23:06	16	vehicle is 90 times out of a hundred, the answer to the
11:23:10	17	interrogatories seek production.
11:23:10	18	THE COURT: I see. I see. I didn't know that. I
11:23:14	19	didn't know that.
11:23:14	20	MR. FREED: It was really typical and I think
11:23:18	21	Mr. Marovitz would agree with that, that is typically how it's
11:23:22	22	done. So interrogatories are an enormous amount of time and
11:23:24	23	don't get you any further than a reference.
11:23:28	24	Now, they do have one advantage in retrospect is
11:23:32	25	maybe that would be the functional equivalent of an index,

11:23:34	1	which would give us some kind of response to that kind of an
11:23:36	2	interrogatory directing it to production. But, typically, you
11:23:40	3	don't spend a lot of time on interrogatories in these cases.
11:23:42	4	MR. VAN TINE: But the important thing in an
11:23:44	5	antitrust case are the documents, which we are beginning to
11:23:50	6	get, and they drive the depositions.
11:23:52	7	But circling back to this request, you know, if I am
11:23:56	8	looking at an email string and it's got 10 people on it, I'd
11:24:04	9	like to know who those people are, and they may not all be
11:24:08	10	primary decisionmakers.
11:24:10	11	THE COURT: But isn't that the problem right now? I
11:24:14	12	mean, this basic tension that's going on, the defendants feel
11:24:20	13	like they are doing nothing but giving, giving, giving, and
11:24:24	14	you guys haven't you know, you haven't had enough time to
11:24:28	15	receive and review.
11:24:34	16	MR. MOGIN: But they are giving what they want to
11:24:36	17	give, not what we have asked for.
11:24:38	18	THE COURT: Well or what they have been ordered
11:24:40	19	to.
11:24:40	20	No, I mean, I hope you're not so but they need
11:24:56	21	from you and I don't know how to factor this in timewise
11:25:00	22	because you have to review some of the stuff first to be able
11:25:02	23	to say what you just said. Look at the five people on this
11:25:06	24	email here. This is important. But I am not I am going to
11:25:10	25	give you as much time as it took them to put the materials

I don't even

1 together to review the materials, which is the reason I was 11:25:16 suggesting phasing and not cutting people off. 2 11:25:20 3 know here and why I am telling Mr. Marovitz he hasn't wasted 11:25:26 4 any time because this was the first round of these things. 11:25:32 5 Not the first round, but kind of the first pass-through here, 11:25:40 6 and then we would see -- because I don't care if you have 20 11:25:44 7 people in your office looking at all this stuff. Your lead 11:25:50 8 lawyers still have to have time to absorb it. A computer can 11:25:56 only do so much. You can feed all the junk into it, but then 9 11:26:00 10 you've got to be able to do the analysis of what's important. 11:26:04 11 So something on an interim level here would be after 11:26:14 a discussion, say, of this discussion, if you were to go back 12 11:26:30 or I were to say, if you want me to do it with Ms. Miller and 13 11:26:34 14 talk to her, if she could come back with a committee 11:26:38 15 structure. And, you know, we now know enough about language, 11:26:42 16 whether you call it committee or whatever the synonyms for 11:26:46 17 committee is, whatever -- you know, however Temple-Inland, if 11:26:50 18 she can go back and figure out -- it sounds like that's 11:26:54 19 different than a trade association or a lobbyist. 11:27:00 these are internal committees you're looking for? 20 11:27:04 21 MR. MOGIN: Precisely. 11:27:08 22 THE COURT: That's what you're looking for? 11:27:08 23 Ms. Miller and Mr. Marovitz have been in as many 11:27:10 24 antitrust cases as you guys have been. Is this something 11:27:14 25 that's kind of normal in companies asking for this committee 11:27:16

11:27:20	1	or whatever they call them?
11:27:24	2	MR. MAROVITZ: Have you seen it?
11:27:26	3	MS. MILLER: No.
11:27:28	4	THE COURT: I mean, it's logical what they are saying
11:27:30	5	if the committees are
11:27:30	6	MR. MAROVITZ: Organizational charts certainly are
11:27:34	7	relevant in antitrust cases.
11:27:36	8	THE COURT: And you have done that.
11:27:38	9	MR. MAROVITZ: We have done that. Not just in this
11:27:40	10	case, but in other cases.
11:27:42	11	I don't know I can't recall specifically being
11:27:44	12	asked about committee structures internal to a party. I am
11:27:48	13	not saying that makes it right or wrong.
11:27:52	14	MS. MILLER: It usually comes out in depositions, you
11:27:54	15	know, did you meet with anybody on a regular basis.
11:27:58	16	MR. FREED: But you want to know there was a planning
11:28:00	17	committee, a strategic committee, and to get those documents
11:28:02	18	for the committees before the deposition. That's the whole
11:28:06	19	thing. It has to be efficient.
11:28:06	20	MR. MAROVITZ: Judge, I don't mind having this
11:28:08	21	conversation at all. I do not want our silence on this to
11:28:12	22	somehow suggest that there are 15 different committees at
11:28:14	23	Temple-Inland. I suspect that that's not the case at all.
11:28:20	24	THE COURT: I am not also taking your silence as
11:28:24	25	you're agreeing to do this either. I mean, we are having a

1 discussion. We are basically having a discussion. 11:28:28 MR. MAROVITZ: 2 Sure. 11:28:30 3 THE COURT: I am saying to Mr. Mogin, if we basically 11:28:30 4 were able to figure out the committee structure that doesn't 11:28:34 5 get us to how does he know which document goes with which 11:28:40 level here, I understand that, but would that move it along on 6 11:28:42 7 the first level of -- for Temple if we knew who the -- if 11:28:48 there was a committee structure, and then you want to know 11:28:54 9 which of these folks are on which committee? 11:28:58 10 MR. MOGIN: Of course. 11:29:02 11 THE COURT: Of course. Okav. 11:29:02 12 MR. MAROVITZ: And, Judge, can I just interject real 11:29:06 quickly? We may not be the perfect defendant to have this 13 11:29:08 14 conversation as the guinea pig, and the reason for it is this. 11:29:12 15 As was reported publicly a while ago and also as was reported 11:29:18 16 at the last status, we have been acquired by International 11:29:24 17 Paper. 11:29:28 18 THE COURT: I forgot that. 11:29:30 19 MR. MAROVITZ: Yes. So we are in a slightly 11:29:32 20 different position. There may be some other defendants in 11:29:34 21 terms of getting information of this sort. I'm not saying you 11:29:38 22 can't get it. I'm just saying it's -- sometimes as a result 11:29:44 23 of that, it makes it more cumbersome. So that has nothing to 11:29:46 do with preservation or anything else. It's just the people 24 11:29:52

who used to be running our company just in some respects

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11:30:02	1	aren't there anymore.
11:30:04	2	THE COURT: They are not they didn't go over to
11:30:06	3	MR. MAROVITZ: Some have, some have not.
11:30:08	4	THE COURT: Okay.
11:30:08	5	MR. MAROVITZ: So it makes it more of a challenge.
11:30:18	6	MR. MOGIN: Respectfully, your Honor, I'm surprised
11:30:20	7	to hear Mr. Marovitz say that. We have had a number of
11:30:24	8	discussions about the preservation and our ability to get
11:30:26	9	documents and to deal with this situation of the acquisition,
11:30:32	10	and we have been basically told on each occasion, don't worry
11:30:36	11	about it, it's not going to impede discovery here.
11:30:40	12	MR. MAROVITZ: I don't think that's quite what I
11:30:42	13	said. We have not
11:30:44	14	THE COURT: Would you like to be off the record?
11:30:46	15	MR. MAROVITZ: No, I think I'd like to be on the
11:30:48	16	record.
11:30:52	17	We have done our very best with respect to our
11:30:56	18	preservation obligations and will continue to do that. What I
11:31:00	19	am saying is that as a matter of practice, it is more
11:31:02	20	challenging to get information from folks who are no longer
11:31:10	21	with the company. That has nothing to do with preservation or
11:31:14	22	obtaining documents or anything else.
11:31:16	23	MR. MOGIN: I understand what you're saying. I just
11:31:20	24	wasn't sure that it was consistent with what had been said
11:31:22	25	before about the effect of the acquisition on discovery, and

11:31:28	1	we received a number of representations about that.
11:31:32	2	MR. MAROVITZ: I think those representations were
11:31:34	3	accurate.
11:31:34	4	MR. MOGIN: I hope so. I sincerely do hope so.
11:31:38	5	THE COURT: Well, that's what he knew at the time he
11:31:42	6	made them. I mean
11:31:42	7	MR. MOGIN: I mean that for all concerned.
11:31:44	8	THE COURT: I make statements all the time to
11:31:46	9	people, and it's what I know at the time I make it.
11:31:54	10	MR. MOGIN: Well, the reason I bring that up, your
11:31:56	11	Honor, is it's standard practice to seek some sort of
11:32:00	12	representation of that type when there is an acquisition in
11:32:04	13	these cases. And if we are unable to get the representation
11:32:08	14	that we are comfortable with to seek some kind of protective
11:32:12	15	order from the court so that the integrity of the information
11:32:14	16	isn't lost through the acquisition process. And we received
11:32:18	17	that those representations here and thought that they were
11:32:22	18	sufficient so that we would be able to avoid involving the
11:32:26	19	court in issuing a protective order.
11:32:30	20	But if I'm hearing something different, I just want
11:32:34	21	to be crystal clear so that if I have to go back and
11:32:38	22	reconsider the motion, that I have full information.
11:32:42	23	MR. MAROVITZ: Judge, I think we are way off track
11:32:44	24	here. Let me give you a for example. We started this
11:32:50	25	conversation by whether or not there were committees that we

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11:32:52	1	could provide to them. So if that request had come a couple
11:32:58	2	years ago, there are certain people on this chart, maybe more
11:33:02	3	than one person, who I could talk to easily about finding out
11:33:06	4	about the existence of committees. That has nothing to do
11:33:10	5	with preservation.
11:33:12	6	Many of the people on the chart that we have provided
11:33:14	7	are former employees now, so it's frankly harder to get their

are former employees now, so it's frankly harder to get their attention. It has nothing to do with representations or preservation or anything else. I'm just not sure how we got on that topic.

MR. MOGIN: You brought it up.

MR. MAROVITZ: I did not.

THE COURT: No, he didn't. No, he didn't, Mr. Mogin. He said that he was answering, and you know a lot more about the case than I know because of your private conversations, and I think that, you know, your concerns -- well...

MR. MAROVITZ: Let me suggest this, Judge.

THE COURT: I have so many more topics we have to talk about. I mean, we have many more things to talk about. I was hoping we were going to be able to -- I mean, in some ways, this is the hardest topic because it's so large and it has so many moving parts to it. And I don't think it should necessarily be the judge who is -- or the mediator who is bringing up the topics. I mean, part of it is I think you know your case better.

11:34:46	1	Would you like to suggest we just kind of put this on		
11:34:50	2	hold for a moment and do you want to talk about a different		
11:34:54	3	topic? Why don't we do that.		
11:34:56	4	MR. MOGIN: I think the next topic that makes sense		
11:35:00	5	to talk about is No. 3.		
11:35:00	6	THE COURT: Which is?		
11:35:02	7	MR. MOGIN: No. 3 is our request for identification		
11:35:04	8	of who are the individuals it's our attempt to get an		
11:35:10	9	understanding of who might be the proper custodians.		
11:35:12	10	THE COURT: I'm sorry?		
11:35:12	11	MR. MOGIN: It's our attempt to get an understanding		
11:35:14	12	of who might be the proper custodians and who might be the		
11:35:18	13	information sources. And one of the reasons that it's		
11:35:24	14	particularly important, and I know this may seem a little off		
11:35:26	15	track, but remember that in this particular case or cases like		
11:35:32	16	this, your Honor, email is the primary communications		
11:35:38	17	methodology, and Temple-Inland, like many of the other		
11:35:40	18	companies involved in this case, has a highly restrictive		
11:35:46	19	email policy, including there is a certain amount of loss of		
11:35:52	20	former employee email.		
11:35:56	21	So we really need to know who are the individuals		
11:36:02	22	that were in these particular positions during the relevant		
11:36:08	23	time period so that if we have to undertake our own efforts to		
11:36:12	24	locate them, we can.		
11:36:16	25	And on that, let me show this is a little		

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demonstrative that we have created, but it comes from the deposition, the 30(b)(6) deposition. There's Temple-Inland's what we have called an aggressive policy for email destruction.

So that's the background that we are dealing with.

That's one of the reasons that we -- it underlies many of the positions that we have taken with respect to search methodology. And a lot of the other issues there is what we considered to be very aggressive email destruction policy.

Now, going to request No. 3, it's another little demonstrative that we have here, and this will show you precisely what's been asked for. So here we are just asking for, identify for us the people who performed, the individuals, or give us the documents that show who are the individuals that performed various tasks. And, for example, here, management, planning staff, sales personnel, ESI personnel, and paper document archive personnel are all defined terms. And you can go back to instruction No. 9 in the RPDs and see precisely what those definitions are.

So for each of the people, give us whatever you can, their names, their titles, what they did in the organization, job descriptions, business affiliations, which would tie back to trade associations, it might tie back to committees, et cetera, and give us their contact information, and let us know who worked with them in terms of the administrative support.

11:38:46	1	So that's what we have asked for. And Temple says,
11:38:48	2	We won't give you that. We are back to primary decisionmakers
11:38:52	3	and their direct reports. So that means that we don't get to
11:39:00	4	figure out who their salespeople are or may be, who is the
11:39:04	5	management, who is the planning staff, who are the proper ESI
11:39:06	6	personnel, and who might be the actual custodians or
11:39:12	7	archivists with respect to their paper documents.
11:39:18	8	And it even gets down to the point where we wouldn't
11:39:22	9	know who within the organization was tasked with gathering the
11:39:28	10	market information that's so relevant to the case.
11:39:34	11	So on the one hand, going back to No. 1, we have a
11:39:38	12	very restricted structure. Now we go to No. 3 and we have a
11:39:44	13	very much restricted set of information about the individuals.
11:39:58	14	Again, this is identification stuff. There is no
11:40:02	15	doubt that we are entitled to this information. There is no
11:40:04	16	excuse for refusing to give us the business affiliation and
11:40:08	17	contact information. I mean, that's just black letter law.
11:40:12	18	It's been that way for God knows how long.
11:40:26	19	MS. MILLER: Your Honor, let me know when you'd like
11:40:28	20	us to respond.
11:40:28	21	THE COURT: I am ready.
11:40:30	22	MS. MILLER: Okay. First, with respect to their
11:40:32	23	first demonstrative, this is not a full and accurate
11:40:34	24	recitation of Mr. Dunn's deposition testimony, but I'm not
11:40:38	25	sure that that's relevant for purposes of this discussion.

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Things that are not X'd, there was a 60-day deletion feature in there for any email that wasn't accessed within 60 days, so most emails were not destroyed after 74 days. And we have produced a ton of email from years -- more than 74 days ago that were not deleted, thousands and thousands of emails, so this is not exactly a -- it's an overly simplistic recitation of a single policy and doesn't necessarily reflect how it was employed or how actually it was implemented with respect to Temple-Inland's email.

With respect to RPD No. 3, again, here it is -- they have accurately written what their requests are. And this is somewhat indicative of kind of all of their requests. Under plaintiffs' theory as their RPDs are drafted, they essentially want Temple-Inland to identify virtually every single person in their organization, period, and produce every single document that belongs to every one of those people within our organization. That's a theme that kind of goes throughout all of the RPDs.

We -- again, going to the point of we are producing the people, and as indicated on the organization chart, we are identifying the people that have the ability to make the decisions to participate in and carry out the conspiracy that is alleged by plaintiffs, but we were not providing people -- planning staff, if you look at our actual objection, we objected to a lot of the terms that they said, saying, you

11:42:14	1	know, As drafted, this request purports to require			
11:42:18	2	Temple-Inland to identify each and every affiliation or			
11:42:20	3	business relationship of dozens and dozens of people.			
11:42:24	4	Similarly, the term "contact information," if they			
11:42:26	5	want to contact, you know, an existing employee, they come to			
11:42:30	6	us. If they want to talk to somebody else and they are not an			
11:42:34	7	existing employee, we can talk about those things, but to			
11:42:36	8	download our entire HR files and give everybody's home email			
11:42:40	9	and home address and home telephone number, it was an attempt			
11:42:46	10	by us to put a limitation, a reasonable limitation, on them			
11:42:48	11	asking short of every single document that identifies every			
11:42:52	12	single piece of information about every person that fits into			
11:42:54	13	one of those categories.			
11:42:56	14	MR. MAROVITZ: It would have been simple for us to			
11:42:58	15	say the requests are far too broad, and we are just going to			
11:43:02	16	object and you can go see the judge.			
11:43:04	17	THE COURT: Right.			
11:43:04	18	MR. MAROVITZ: We tried to avoid that so that we			
11:43:06	19	could provide information that			
11:43:08	20	THE COURT: Would get you started.			
11:43:10	21	MR. MAROVITZ: would move the case forward.			
11:43:12	22	MR. MOGIN: Pure hyperbole.			
11:43:14	23	THE COURT: No, it's why do you say that,			
11:43:16	24	Mr. Mogin?			
11:43:16	25	MR. MOGIN: Because every single document, every			

11:43:18	1	single employee, every single email address or telephone	
11:43:22	2	number, every single business affiliation? Not even. We have	
11:43:28	3	asked for several discrete categories of people. That's it.	
11:43:32	4	We haven't asked for the thousands of mill and plant	
11:43:38	5	employees. We haven't even asked in this request for anybody	
11:43:42	6	responsible for manufacturing. We simply asked the	
11:43:46	7	executives, the board, the planners, the salespeople, and who	
11:43:54	8	is responsible for the ESI and the paper archivists.	
11:43:58	9	THE COURT: No, you have ESI personnel, paper	
11:43:58	10	document archive personnels. I think there's six here.	
11:44:02	11	MR. MOGIN: Okay. But it's certainly a far cry from	
11:44:04	12	everybody in the organization. And the standard isn't the	
11:44:14	13	defendants' unilateral decision about what's relevant. The	
11:44:18	14	standard is what's likely to lead to admissible evidence.	
11:44:22	15	It's broad, and it's intentionally broad.	
11:44:26	16	THE COURT: I'm aware of that.	
11:44:28	17	MR. MOGIN: I'm sure you are.	
11:44:28	18	MR. MAROVITZ: Judge, their definition of sales	
11:44:30	19	personnel is contained in paragraph 27, and it says, Sales	
11:44:34	20	personnel shall be construed broadly and means, without	
11:44:38	21	limitation, any employees or other persons that had	
11:44:42	22	responsibility directly or indirectly relating to sales to	
11:44:48	23	customers of containerboard products sold in the U.S.,	
11:44:52	24	including any role or responsibility for selling, determining,	
11:44:56	25	or establishing pricing, effectuating or establishing terms	

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and conditions of sales and purchases.

It's those sorts of very broad definitions that would call for the production of documents and identification of people that are well overly broad.

MR. MOGIN: So does the breadth of the request mean that Temple-Inland is allowed to exclude all sales personnel? Does it mean that they are allowed to exclude all management personnel?

THE COURT: Well, it makes it harder to reach -- I don't think it's a happy medium, but it does make it harder here, which is why I am sort of saying -- I am making this up as I am going along -- what are you going to go to the mat on?

MR. MOGIN: Primary decisionmakers.

THE COURT: No, but what is it you really want here is what I am trying to say. I mean, I am sort of bouncing the ball back to you because I don't think you're going to get all salespeople. You're saying you didn't ask for all salespeople, although it sounds like you asked for all salespeople, so I am bouncing it back to you and trying to figure out in this discussion what is it that they could go back? We have found out already the committee structure is important.

It sounds like they gave you some of these other categories, but I -- okay. You have given some sales. They are part of some organizational chart.

11:46:46	1	MS. MILLER: Yes.
11:46:46	2	MR. MOGIN: They have only given us their very top
11:46:50	3	salespeople, those that they have identified on their own as
11:46:52	4	the primary decisionmakers.
11:46:54	5	MS. MILLER: There are other salespeople in the
11:46:56	6	organizational charts that we have produced.
11:47:06	7	MR. MOGIN: I don't know when that production was
11:47:08	8	made.
11:47:08	9	MS. MILLER: August 11th of last year.
11:47:16	10	MR. WOZNIAK: Can I just ask for a point of
11:47:18	11	clarification, because I wasn't involved in all this, so in
11:47:20	12	some ways, I am in the same position you are.
11:47:22	13	The organizational charts that you produced go beyond
11:47:24	14	the limiting language that are in the written RFP request; is
11:47:30	15	that accurate?
11:47:30	16	MS. MILLER: Yes, because some of the charts that
11:47:32	17	show the decisionmakers and also include people underneath
11:47:36	18	them, so there's all sorts
11:47:38	19	MR. WOZNIAK: Was that fact disclosed prior to today
11:47:40	20	so that everyone knew that you had, in fact, produced org
11:47:42	21	charts and I'm seriously asking this because I don't
11:47:44	22	know org charts that go well beyond the response that one
11:47:48	23	would expect the production one would expect to see based
11:47:52	24	on the written response to the RFP?
11:47:58	25	MR. MAROVITZ: Sure, because we identified 22 key

11:48:00	1	custodians and then six administrative assistants in the org	
11:48:04	2	charts and how many people are listed on the org charts that	
11:48:08	3	were produced?	
11:48:08	4	MS. MILLER: I don't know.	
11:48:08	5	MR. MAROVITZ: Hundreds?	
11:48:10	6	MS. MILLER: Well over a hundred.	
11:48:10	7	MR. MOGIN: Respectfully, this isn't the org chart in	
11:48:16	8	question. This is our attempt to figure out who may be the	
11:48:20	9	proper custodians, who do we need to talk to in the	
11:48:22	10	organization, who is going to be our most likely sources of	
11:48:26	11	information. And, again, it's simple identification.	
11:48:40	12	THE COURT: I just saw something which I hadn't seen	
11:48:44	13	before, that list of everybody's custodians.	
11:48:56	14	MS. MILLER: It's attached in several places. Do you	
11:48:58	15	want all defendants or just ours?	
11:49:00	16	THE COURT: Yours.	
11:49:02	17	MS. MILLER: Ours? If you go to the January 10th	
11:49:04	18	letter, which is Exhibit 8, and the last exhibit in that,	
11:49:06	19	which is Exhibit 8, so the last few pages of Exhibit 8 are our	
11:49:10	20	list of key custodians.	
11:49:34	21	THE COURT: So you're saying Mr. Mogin, what	
11:49:36	22	you're saying is when you were asking for No. 3, what you were	
11:49:42	23	asking in RPD No. 3, really was a custodian issue?	
11:49:48	24	MR. MOGIN: Identifying people, exactly. Identifying	
11:49:50	25	individuals.	

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THE COURT: Do you understand that?

MS. MILLER: And in response to No. 3, that's as Mr. Mogin said a while ago, 20 minutes ago, 1 and 3 are kind of related and 3, from our standpoint, was an organizational identifying who these people are. It gives their titles, it gives who they are and where they fit in the organization. So we produced organization charts to show this information. And in addition to showing the people with the top executives, it shows other people below the top executives.

THE COURT: Well, when this says, Other board members excluded, that means you do have some board members? I mean, is that what this means, that plaintiffs have some board members?

MR. VAN TINE: Well, I assume that somebody that would be considered an ultimate or a primary decisionmaker by the defendant may sit on the board of directors, but I don't think that, for example, it's like -- you know, I personally do not know this, but, for example, the CEO of the company often sits on the board.

THE COURT: Right.

MR. VAN TINE: On the other hand, boards often have individuals that are outside the company or are formerly former executives with the company that would no longer be a primary decisionmaker, could include different sorts of people.

11:52:10	1	THE COURT: Do you have your actual answer to No. 3	
11:52:16	2	here?	
11:52:16	3	MS. MILLER: Yes, it's tab number 1 in that book.	
11:52:24	4	MR. MAROVITZ: It's on page 21 and 22.	
11:53:56	5	THE COURT: So you already I mean, I'm trying to	
11:54:20	6	in order to prepare this chart, you must have their	
11:54:24	7	documents that you consider answer No. 3 somehow, right?	
11:54:30	8	MR. VAN TINE: No, no, I am discussing what their	
11:54:36	9	response to the request to produce states that they are going	
11:54:42	10	to produce. Now, for example, I said that I asked people to	
11:54:50	11	pull organizational charts. Did I see a chart of the board of	
11:54:56	12	directors? No, I did not. I cannot say with, you know, great	
11:55:02	13	certainty that it's not possible that one is in there	
11:55:04	14	somewhere, or but, no, I did not review all of the	
11:55:14	15	documents that they have produced to this point rather than	
11:55:22	16	relied upon their representation of what they were going to	
11:55:26	17	produce and what they did not intend to produce.	
11:55:30	18	MR. MOGIN: Remember, your Honor, that that ties back	
11:55:32	19	into the Brown testimony.	
11:55:36	20	THE COURT: Which part of Brown's testimony?	
11:55:38	21	MR. MOGIN: Where he said that the only those	
11:55:44	22	matters that the defendants said they would be producing in	
11:55:50	23	these responses are what is actually being produced. In other	
11:55:54	24	words, even if there was a hit from a search terms, it doesn't	
11:56:00	25	necessarily mean that it's being produced.	

11:56:04	1	THE COURT: Well, that's the way Georgia-Pacific was	
11:56:08	2	doing it. We don't know if everyone did it.	
11:56:10	3	MR. MOGIN: You heard from Mr. Marovitz earlier with	
11:56:14	4	his reference to the Brown testimony.	
11:56:16	5	MR. MAROVITZ: I don't have perfect recall about it,	
11:56:18	6	but I think Mr. Brown testified about the relationship between	
11:56:20	7	the search terms in the Boolean searches and requests. I	
11:56:26	8	don't know that he testified, he certainly didn't testify	
11:56:28	9	about the way in which the other defendants actually handled	
11:56:32	10	the documents to be produced. But if you say that's the way	
11:56:38	11	he testified, as I say, I don't remember with perfect recall	
11:56:44	12	what his testimony is, but it is what it is.	
11:56:46	13	MR. MOGIN: I am glad we are talking about recall.	
11:57:00	14	Your Honor, I know you wanted to break at 12:30, but	
11:57:04	15	could I possibly take a personal break for just a couple of	
11:57:08	16	minutes?	
11:57:08	17	THE COURT: Absolutely.	
11:57:16	18	(Short break.)	
12:06:38	19	MR. MOGIN: I would submit that three things have	
12:06:42	20	emerged from this morning's session. The first is that there	
12:06:48	21	is an overarching need with Temple, as there is with the other	
12:06:50	22	defendants, to deal with the limitation to primary	
12:06:54	23	decisionmakers, but we knew that before we got here.	
12:06:58	24	We also knew before we got here something about we	
12:07:04	25	didn't know what had been hit but had been culled out.	

12:07:10	1	THE COURT: What do you mean?			
12:07:10	2	MR. MOGIN: We understood that we needed to drill			
12:07:14	3	down on that issue. In other words, there are documents that			
12:07:18	4	were hit using the search terms, putting aside the validity of			
12:07:22	5	the search terms themselves, but that those documents, not all			
12:07:26	6	those documents were produced. There were quite a number of			
12:07:30	7	non-privileged documents, as we understand it, that have been			
12:07:32	8	culled out of the production based upon these objections, and			
12:07:38	9	we need to still deal with that issue.			
12:07:44	10	And then, lastly, it appears from what we have heard			
12:07:48	11	this morning that there may be some documents that have in			
12:07:54	12	fact been produced that one would have thought would not have			
12:07:58	13	been produced based upon these objections, which,			
12:08:06	14	unfortunately, and I will just leave it at that, gets us back			
12:08:10	15	to the organizational indexing correlation issues. I am not			
12:08:14	16	saying we should take them up.			
12:08:16	17	THE COURT: Right.			
12:08:16	18	MR. MOGIN: But that's what's emerged.			
12:08:18	19	So think about it from well, I will just put it,			
12:08:22	20	from plaintiffs' perspective, here's where we stand based upon			
12:08:26	21	what we have heard and learned this morning.			
12:08:30	22	First, we have what we consider to be the			
12:08:34	23	redefinition that appears in the responses to the request for			
12:08:42	24	production.			
12:08:44	25	The second redefinition that we think takes place is			

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when all those get compressed into the search strings that we had very little input on. If you think about it, kind of the way we are going, maybe what we should have done is just given them search strings and not bothered with request for production of documents, but maybe that will be the new protocol.

Now we have a situation where --

THE COURT: You know what? You have to explain what you mean by that. I don't know what that means.

MR. MOGIN: Well, if you take our requests for production of documents, and this is an aside, but if you take our request for production of documents and you just boil that down into a set of search strings that we don't get to submit the search strings, that's kind of a backwards way of doing things. And maybe a lot of this could have been avoided if we had just submitted, instead of RPDs, search your ESI for the following using these search strings or these search tools or something.

But the point really was not so much the method as it is the redefinition. And now we've learned that we can't rely entirely on these responses because some things may have been produced where there was an indication that they weren't going to be produced.

So from plaintiffs' perspective, what we have are a lot of documents, but we don't know what we have. And we

12:10:16	1	don't really know, absent going through them one at a time,		
12:10:20	2	what we have and what we don't have. To us, that doesn't seem		
12:10:28	3	to be a particularly efficient process, and what we're trying		
12:10:32	4	to do by raising these issues now is get to them now.		
12:10:36	5	THE COURT: All right. I want to talk to Ms. Miller		
12:10:40	6	about this very issue.		
12:10:42	7	MS. MILLER: Okay.		
12:10:44	8	THE COURT: I have no idea, having never worked in a		
12:10:48	9	law firm, having never been a civil lawyer, having never done		
12:10:52	10	a search, having never been to a deposition even, when you		
12:10:58	11	produced when you produced whatever it was to No. 3 or to		
12:11:04	12	any one of the 91, tell me how it looked. When it left your		
12:11:10	13	door, was it in paper, was it on a disk		
12:11:14	14	MS. MILLER: Sure.		
12:11:14	15	THE COURT: and what does the cover letter say?		
12:11:18	16	MS. MILLER: Sure.		
12:11:20	17	THE COURT: Help me out with that.		
12:11:20	18	MS. MILLER: Well, okay. We will talk about the		
12:11:22	19	ones since the organizational charts are part of the prior		
12:11:26	20	production, I will tell you what that one looked like. We		
12:11:28	21	have produced no physical paper to plaintiffs.		
12:11:30	22	THE COURT: Okay.		
12:11:32	23	MS. MILLER: Everything has been in an electronic		
12:11:36	24	form, whether it was a TIFF image, or if it was an Excel		
12:11:38	25	spreadsheet, we would have produced it natively. They were		

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given the actual Excel with a Bates number page linked to the Excel spreadsheet. PowerPoints, we did the same.

So it would come to them either on a hard drive or a DVD or a CD ROM, some sort of electronic media, and the cover letter would simply say, Here is our whatever number production we're on, 1 through -- I think we are on our seventh production, here is the Bates range. And within that, within the actual documents that get produced, there is an agreed ESI protocol order that says, Here is the metadata that you have to provide with respect to each of your documents, and you have to provide OCR texts so it's fully text searchable, you have to provide certain fields on custodians, date -- I don't have them memorized, one of you may, but it's all set forth in the ESI order that's on the docket.

So everybody has to -- their productions need to comply with that ESI protocol in terms of the types of metadata so that both sides have the same ability to search the productions for information that has been produced.

So they have -- the same database that I have of documents they have because I have produced all the same metadata to them.

THE COURT: Okay.

MS. MILLER: And so it's all electronic on a hard drive or CD ROM, and they load it into, presumably, based on their prior letters, some sort of review platform which they

12:12:54	1	can search and review and do all sorts of other things.
12:12:58	2	THE COURT: So on the CD ROM, when you were
12:13:02	3	responding to the 92, could you go to your responses, you
12:13:10	4	found what you have here written, and then are the documents
12:13:16	5	with it?
12:13:16	6	MS. MILLER: No.
12:13:18	7	THE COURT: They are not with it.
12:13:18	8	MS. MILLER: No.
12:13:18	9	THE COURT: Okay. Is there a way to reference the
12:13:26	10	documents that you turned over that, in your mind, answered
12:13:32	11	No. 3?
12:13:32	12	MS. MILLER: No. I would know the types of documents
12:13:36	13	I committed and I would run searches for those documents and
12:13:40	14	pull up those documents.
12:13:42	15	THE COURT: From the
12:13:42	16	MS. MILLER: From the corpus.
12:13:44	17	THE COURT: From the corpus.
12:13:44	18	MR. MAROVITZ: So there are many documents that might
12:13:46	19	be responsive to more than one request.
12:13:48	20	THE COURT: More than one category.
12:13:48	21	MS. MILLER: Yes, there is a lot of overlap in these.
12:13:52	22	One document could respond to five different requests.
12:13:54	23	THE COURT: So are your documents by custodian?
12:14:12	24	MS. MILLER: Yes, ma'am.
12:14:12	25	THE COURT: They are.

12:14:16	1	And they do know which documents go to which
12:14:20	2	custodian?
12:14:22	3	MS. MILLER: Yes, ma'am. It's in the metadata.
12:14:24	4	THE COURT: So what do you mean by that's "in the
12:14:26	5	metadata"?
12:14:26	6	MS. MILLER: First, within each electronic document,
12:14:28	7	there is information in the background that you don't see when
12:14:30	8	you are on the screen.
12:14:32	9	THE COURT: Right.
12:14:32	10	MS. MILLER: It records things like the date it
12:14:34	11	records, who creates the document
12:14:36	12	THE COURT: Physically. I know what it looks like.
12:14:38	13	But how does
12:14:40	14	MS. MILLER: There is a load file that is provided
12:14:42	15	when we produce documents that includes within that ESI
12:14:44	16	stipulation is a whole series of fields that we have to
12:14:48	17	provide to the extent it's available in the document that says
12:14:50	18	we have to provide a load file so that when they load it into
12:14:54	19	their review system, they can pull up, you know, first our
12:15:00	20	CEO, Doyle Simons, they can say, Okay, in the custodian field,
12:15:04	21	Doyle Simons, give me all of Doyle Simons' documents, and they
12:15:08	22	can run a search, and all the documents that identified a
12:15:10	23	custodian as Doyle Simons will come in their search, and they
12:15:14	24	can look at all of Doyle Simons' documents where he is the
12:15:18	25	custodian.

1 So each of those fields you can search on that have 12:15:18 2 been agreed upon within that ESI protocol, so they can search 12:15:20 3 by custodian or they can search by -- I believe date is one of 12:15:24 4 the other fields. 12:15:26 5 In addition to that, so they can search -- so they 12:15:28 6 12:15:28

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can search by those fields, but they can also search using general terms in the corpus of the documents because all of the documents are text searchable. So they can put the word -- they could put my name if in, if they wanted to, and any document that happened to have my name on it would come back in their search to the extent the OCR picked up my name.

Everybody agree with that description?

MR. WOZNIAK: I think that's fair. I mean, the only point I was going to add is that at least some of these early productions took place before the ESI production format stipulation was in place, so I don't know to what extent -- you know, Temple-Inland, I can't sit here today and say whether or not they provided all the metadata with that early production that they did for the later productions. Let's assume that they did or came close to doing something like that. That's fine.

As for hard-copy documents that are scanned and then OCR text file is created, I believe the stipulation requires that certain metadata fields, if they are not -- they are not associated with a hard copy, they have to be populated and

12:16:36	1	provided to us.
12:16:36	2	MS. MILLER: So as we are collecting hard-copy
12:16:38	3	documents, if I am collecting Doyle Simons' hard-copy
12:16:44	4	documents, I have to provide them with a field that says these
12:16:46	5	are Doyle Simons' hard-copy documents.
12:16:46	6	THE COURT: I see. And there aren't too many
12:16:48	7	hard-copy documents, right?
12:16:50	8	MS. MILLER: No. They are mostly electronic.
12:16:52	9	THE COURT: Even in the mill, even mill documents or
12:16:54	10	even in places that might not be as
12:16:58	11	MR. VAN TINE: I don't think that given the
12:16:58	12	restrictions that they put on these requests to produce there
12:17:04	13	would be documents that they haven't objected to in the mills,
12:17:10	14	but in any as it is, they are saying that they are
12:17:16	15	producing the documents from the people on this list, and none
12:17:20	16	of these people work in a mill.
12:17:28	17	MR. MOGIN: Or a box plant.
12:17:38	18	MR. VAN TINE: The actually, if you look at the
12:17:42	19	organization chart, over toward the right, there is a list of
12:17:52	20	mill managers, and what you will see is that with the
12:18:00	21	exception of George Obernesser, who is listed on this document
12:18:08	22	as a mill manager, they did not say actually
12:18:20	23	MS. MILLER: George Obernesser is not a key
12:18:22	24	custodian. That check mark is incorrect.
12:18:24	25	MR. VAN TINE: Okay. But I believe that he showed up

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on another chart of yours. Yeah, he showed up -- then he showed up on a star because there is some confusion.

He is listed as a custodian whose non-email ESI has been ingested into their file system archive tool which is on Exhibit A to Ms. Miller's January 10, 2012, letter, but he is not a custodian. So none of the mill managers were identified as custodians.

MR. MOGIN: And, thus, their documents are not being produced.

MR. MAROVITZ: Right. Judge, just to be clear, during the Rule 30(b)(6) deposition that took place over a period of two days, there was a substantial description of the way that data flow from the mills and the box plants.

THE COURT: I am so sorry I said the stupid mill. That just came out of my mouth.

MR. MAROVITZ: But there is a substantial description which I won't attempt to repeat about the way the data flow from the mills and the box plants to the centralized systems.

So the fact that certain data and documents are not being produced from the mill does not mean that the relevant data and documents are not being produced from the centralized systems. It's rolled up.

MR. VAN TINE: I would actually take some issue with that. There are categories of data, particularly with respect to mills, that do not flow to the centralized data system.

12:20:14	1	One of the allegations in this suit has to do with down time
12:20:20	2	of paper machines and paper mills.
12:20:22	3	THE COURT: Yes.
12:20:24	4	MR. VAN TINE: And, in fact, down time of paper
12:20:26	5	machines and paper mills is a category of data that does not
12:20:30	6	flow to the centralized systems and instead, at most, there
12:20:38	7	was some sort of report that the 30(b)(6) deponent wasn't
12:20:46	8	certain exactly what it was. It was given to Jeremy Toohey,
12:20:52	9	who is another person whose role is sort of ambiguous because
12:20:58	10	we just were discussing Mr. Obernesser, who was listed as
12:21:04	11	someone that they collected documents for but is not a
12:21:08	12	custodian.
12:21:10	13	Mr. Toohey seems to be in the opposite situation.
12:21:14	14	They listed him as a custodian, but they did not list him as
12:21:18	15	someone that they were collecting non-email ESI for. In
12:21:22	16	fairness, I will say that they did produce emails from him in
12:21:30	17	the May production, but his status as a custodian is
12:21:34	18	ambiguous.
12:21:36	19	MR. MAROVITZ: Judge, we need to set the record
12:21:38	20	straight on this.
12:21:38	21	MS. MILLER: Yes. Mr. Van Tine is conflating a
12:21:42	22	couple of things.
12:21:42	23	The people that we have identified as our custodians
12:21:46	24	are the people that are identified in this chart. The people
12:21:48	25	that are identified on Exhibit A to my letter are not people

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-- are not people for whom -- that is simply people that at the initial of our outset of the litigation as we were collecting documents, we initially ingested their documents into the FSA. Ultimately, we didn't ingest everybody's who was a custodian, we ingested some people that weren't a custodian. That was at the outset of this litigation back in September 2010, when we were first preserving documents.

So Exhibit A doesn't -- other than the fact that those people do exist in our FSA, has nothing to do with who our identified custodians are. Mr. Toohey is an identified custodian, and we are collecting all of his email and we have produced all of his email and his loose e-files.

So you have to set aside the Exhibit A. That's a conflagration of two points.

THE COURT: It looks like it's a good thing you're saying this because Mr. Wozniak is looking very confused.

MR. WOZNIAK: As to preservation, was his non-email ESI in fact preserved or ingested into the archive system at the commencement of the litigation?

MS. MILLER: Our 30(b)(6) deposition is very clear on this in terms of how everybody's stuff was -- I beg to disagree. It's very clear, and our January 10th letter lays out exactly how everybody's stuff was collected and how it was ingested and how we have dealt with it.

So Mr. Toohey is one of the people who we have

12:23:10	1	collected his email and we collected his e-files as laid out
12:23:16	2	in that January 10th letter. Those have been processed,
12:23:20	3	reviewed, and the responsive documents have been produced.
12:23:22	4	The FSA tool was an original one. It was a tool that
12:23:24	5	we originally implemented at the outset of the litigation but
12:23:28	6	ultimately didn't end up using for collecting all of our,
12:23:32	7	quote, unquote, loose e-files or other related information.
12:23:36	8	MR. MOGIN: Respectfully, I believe we have a list,
12:23:36	9	do we not, of whose email we have at this point from Temple?
12:23:42	10	MR. WOZNIAK: We do. And there is no dispute.
12:23:44	11	MR. MOGIN: I don't believe Mr. Toohey is on that.
12:23:46	12	MR. WOZNIAK: Mr. Toohey did, in fact, produce email.
12:23:50	13	Matt made that point a moment ago.
12:23:54	14	But the confusion is over this
12:23:56	15	MR. VAN TINE: Exhibit A, which is not about email,
12:24:00	16	which Ms. Miller had attached to a January 10, 2012, letter,
12:24:04	17	which is not limited.
12:24:20	18	MS. MILLER: Yes, exactly. This is part of tab 8 of
12:24:28	19	the January 10th letter. If you read the January 10th letter
12:24:34	20	in its entirety, it explains what it is, but it does not speak
12:24:38	21	to what documents we ultimately searched for and produced
12:24:42	22	because merely because a document was not in the FSA does not
12:24:44	23	mean it was not preserved and does not mean it was not looked
12:24:46	24	at or reviewed for purposes of production.
12:24:50	25	With respect to the down time recitation that Mr. Van

12:24:54	1	Tine made a moment ago, I have to take issue with that as well
12:24:56	2	because that's not what what the 30(b)(6) made clear was
12:25:00	3	that the system that he is talking about, that, quote,
12:25:02	4	unquote, tracks down time in the mills, it is not an accurate
12:25:04	5	report of down time. It is a system that gets according to
12:25:08	6	our 30(b)(6) witness, gets turned off periodically, and as a
12:25:12	7	result, there are these reports that are made by the mills
12:25:14	8	that are then sent to Jeremy Toohey for purposes of tracking
12:25:20	9	what the actual down time in the mills are.
12:25:22	10	And one of the separate questions that plaintiffs
12:25:24	11	have asked us which we have agreed to look into is to how far
12:25:26	12	back we have these reports, and we are looking into how far
12:25:30	13	back we have them.
12:25:34	14	But we have also kind of gotten off track again.
12:25:36	15	THE COURT: We did. I thought I was so organized.
12:25:42	16	I'm sorry.
12:25:44	17	Let's kind of decide how we're going to use the
12:25:46	18	afternoon. We are going to take a break. I have to eat. I
12:25:52	19	don't know about you guys, but I need to eat something.
12:25:56	20	So 12:30 to 1:15; and then I think we could try to go
12:26:02	21	1:15 to 3:00, 3:15, something like that. What do you think?
12:26:10	22	MR. MOGIN: That's fine with us, your Honor.
12:26:12	23	MR. MAROVITZ: Sure.
12:26:12	24	MR. FREED: I do think your suggestion of discrete
12:26:16	25	items, if we can isolate discrete items

12:26:20	1	THE COURT: I think we can list them right now if you
12:26:22	2	know what you'd like to talk about.
12:26:22	3	MR. FREED: Certainly.
12:26:24	4	THE COURT: Favorite hit lists, not the null set,
12:26:26	5	not
12:26:28	6	MR. FREED: Lit hold I think is discrete.
12:26:28	7	THE COURT: Litigation hold. Definitely. We have
12:26:32	8	even done some research on it.
12:26:32	9	MR. MAROVITZ: I don't know that that's the right
12:26:34	10	issue for us. Just to be clear, our foothold was sent to
12:26:42	11	people with email addresses. So that may be a better issue
12:26:46	12	for Georgia-Pacific or International Paper.
12:26:52	13	THE COURT: What do you mean? Your
12:26:52	14	MR. MAROVITZ: Our lit hold notice was sent to
12:26:54	15	Temple-Inland employees who had email addresses. Anybody with
12:26:56	16	an email address at Temple-Inland received a litigation
12:27:00	17	notice.
12:27:00	18	MS. MILLER: Thousands.
12:27:02	19	MR. MAROVITZ: So it's not really a Temple-Inland
12:27:06	20	issue is what we're saying. Or we could say it is a
12:27:08	21	Temple-Inland issue and we can check it off the list.
12:27:12	22	MR. VAN TINE: Well, the question with Temple-Inland
12:27:12	23	is more what the lit hold was.
12:27:16	24	THE COURT: Well, that's a different question. The
12:27:18	25	law is very up for grabs on that. We're not talking I

12:27:22	1	thought
12:27:22	2	MR. VAN TINE: Or what someone
12:27:24	3	THE COURT: I thought what we were trying to do was
12:27:26	4	another way to gather more custodians and if you had the names
12:27:32	5	of the people who have the litigation hold. I have a list
12:27:36	6	here of ways to get more custodians or ways to increase the
12:27:40	7	number of custodians.
12:27:44	8	The content of the litigation hold I think is a legal
12:27:48	9	issue that's got to be briefed. I mean, that's up for grabs.
12:27:52	10	I don't imagine with the way the case law is anybody is going
12:27:56	11	to agree to that one.
12:27:56	12	MR. VAN TINE: There is also an issue about what was
12:27:58	13	done in response.
12:28:00	14	MR. MOGIN: But you're separating that out from the
12:28:02	15	identification of the people who received the lit hold.
12:28:04	16	THE COURT: Yes, because I cut you off again, and I'm
12:28:08	17	sorry, in the beginning, after 18 hours locked in my house, I
12:28:14	18	don't know whether this doesn't boil down to who the heck are
12:28:18	19	the custodians here, and if you've got a larger group of
12:28:24	20	custodians, would you shut up about everything else?
12:28:28	21	Literally.
12:28:30	22	MR. FREED: I can give you the answer, no.
12:28:32	23	THE COURT: Right. No. But because I think we are
12:28:38	24	circling the wagon on custodians is what we are doing in a
12:28:42	25	real big way. And in the same way that I don't want to talk

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about how many thousands, millions of pages you've turned over, I don't think, if you had the one right custodian, one would be enough. I don't think it's a numerical -- I don't think it's a numerical magic number here, one or a thousand of them, because what would you do if you got a thousand of them? You'd never leave your office.

MR. FREED: I think -- and I am speaking perhaps for Mr. Mogin, who hasn't had a chance to respond. I think getting more custodians would be helpful. I don't think it would solve --

THE COURT: But we are not going to go down the track, get more custodians, and then there is another issue here. See, that's kind of what -- it kind of happened -- I got very discouraged on this darn old word dictionary thing because it was going to be like a Band-Aid to help something else, and then we get the word dictionary and -- I mean, that's what -- part of what I think our discussion is about today is to try to figure out what the issues are.

So I am a little discouraged, but I am not because I certainly have a better grasp of like the request to produce documents than I did at 10:00 o'clock.

So I would like to talk -- okay. What else did anybody have here? What were some of our other issues, Chris, on the topics so we can think about them over lunch?

I know what I need. This transactional data index, I

12:30:22	1	have no idea what you are talking about, and I now have charts
12:30:26	2	on it. So can you talk about that for five minutes
12:30:30	3	MR. MAROVITZ: Yes, let's
12:30:30	4	THE COURT: this afternoon, since I don't know
12:30:32	5	what it is?
12:30:34	6	MR. MAROVITZ: Yes. We can Mr. Mogin mentioned it
12:30:40	7	before.
12:30:40	8	THE COURT: Right.
12:30:40	9	MR. MAROVITZ: The plaintiffs would like to have,
12:30:46	10	like many plaintiffs would like to have, a database,
12:30:50	11	essentially, of transactional data so that they get certain
12:31:00	12	kinds of data from all the defendants that they can populate
12:31:02	13	their database with.
12:31:04	14	So Mr. McKeown sent Mr. Mogin a draft list of fields
12:31:10	15	of the sorts of data that, if they're available, the
12:31:14	16	defendants might be able to send over to the plaintiffs. And
12:31:16	17	Mr. Mogin is consulting with his expert to figure out whether
12:31:20	18	that list is sufficient or needs to be amended, and then he
12:31:24	19	will get back to us and he will tell us. That's really what
12:31:26	20	that is.
12:31:26	21	THE COURT: Okay.
12:31:30	22	MR. MOGIN: I'm going to say I agree. Could you mark
12:31:34	23	that in the record?
12:31:34	24	THE COURT: Sure. So then we are only going to
12:31:36	25	the whole afternoon, we are only going to discuss
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12:31:40	1	transactional data indexes.
12:31:42	2	MR. MOGIN: No, no, just conduct. We don't have to
12:31:44	3	talk about those.
12:31:48	4	MR. FREED: I think the only item we haven't at least
12:31:50	5	touched on would be 30(b)(6).
12:31:52	6	THE COURT: Yes.
12:31:54	7	MR. FREED: And I am not aware that there is any
12:31:56	8	issues.
12:31:56	9	MR. MAROVITZ: I don't think there is. I really
12:31:58	10	don't. Again, I think all lawyers here are willing to stay as
12:32:02	11	long as the court believes it would be productive; but it
12:32:04	12	might also be the case that some of these issues might be
12:32:08	13	framed better by others. I am sure, for example, you will
12:32:12	14	hear tomorrow that the list of people that got the litigation
12:32:16	15	hold doesn't bear any relationship to the list of proper
12:32:20	16	custodians.
12:32:20	17	THE COURT: Well, it can, it cannot, depending on how
12:32:24	18	they did it.
12:32:24	19	MR. MAROVITZ: Right. All I'm saying, Judge, is
12:32:26	20	that's not an argument that really relates to us.
12:32:28	21	THE COURT: Right.
12:32:30	22	MR. MAROVITZ: It's just it's a better argument
12:32:30	23	that ought to be between the plaintiffs and either
12:32:34	24	International Paper or Georgia-Pacific.
12:32:52	25	THE COURT: We will come back at 1:15 and we will see

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12:32:54	1	where we are.	
12:33:00	2	(Whereupon, the hearing was adjourned at 12:30 p.m. until	
12:33:04	3	1:15 p.m. of this same day and date.)	
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1	APPEARANCES	$\hbox{CONTINUED:} \\$

For Defendant Temple-Inland: MAYER BROWN LLP BY:

BY: MR. ANDREW S. MAROVITZ
MS. BRITT M. MILLER
71 South Wacker Drive Chicago, IL 60606 (312) 782-0600

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(The following proceedings were had in open court:)

THE COURT: Okay. So we are back on the record in Kleen and our Rule 16 conference.

I do have a couple -- I just want to kind of close it off on the request for production. Mr. Mogin, the other day, with the four defendants, who either gave themselves A pluses on their progress or we gave them A pluses, are you satisfied with their answers on the requests to produce documents, or have you been able to work it out with them?

MR. MOGIN: The answer is no and no with a big caveat, and the caveat is that I think we will be able to work it out with them. In part, our ability to work it out with them will depend on how the next two days go.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. MOGIN: In other words, from my perspective, those defendants with respect to these common issues like parsing, et cetera, or whatever word we use or we care to use.

THE COURT: Right.

MR. MOGIN: There is a bit of follow the leader. And the extent to which they engaged in the practice is not quite as much as the three defendants that we are working with these two days.

THE COURT: Well, do you think if you tried to do it, tried to figure it out with them, we could learn something that would help us in trying to figure it out here?

01:24:02	1	MR. MOGIN: I am a little skeptical of that approach
01:24:04	2	because of what I perceive to be the follow-the-leader
01:24:08	3	pattern, and I think the three defendants that you have culled
01:24:10	4	out, if you will, for these two days are more or less the
01:24:14	5	leaders, but Temple gets a leader minus, I guess.
01:24:20	6	MS. MILLER: I won't take that personally.
01:24:26	7	MR. VAN TINE: They are not a primary decisionmaker,
01:24:28	8	you're saying?
01:24:32	9	THE COURT: Well, okay. Do you have I think you
01:24:38	10	mentioned this before. Do you have any authority, any legal
01:24:48	11	cases on this issue of the request to produce the way that you
01:24:54	12	framed these and sort of the procedure on the way people
01:25:02	13	either objected or filed or answered or parsing or anything?
01:25:08	14	Do you have any authority on this at all?
01:25:10	15	MR. MOGIN: Yes.
01:25:10	16	THE COURT: Oh, good. What do you have, either
01:25:14	17	helpful or not helpful? I mean, anything. Can you get us all
01:25:20	18	those cites?
01:25:20	19	MR. MOGIN: Yes.
01:25:20	20	THE COURT: I'd love to see them.
01:25:22	21	MR. MOGIN: I can think of two cases off the top of
01:25:26	22	my head. Unfortunately, I can't give you the cites. They may
01:25:30	23	both be out of the district court in Kansas, and the procedure
01:25:38	24	that was followed here was rejected in those two cases. And I
01:25:40	25	will try to get you the cites. In fact, next time we break, I

01:25:44	1	will send an email, and I think I can get the cites.
01:25:46	2	THE COURT: All right.
01:25:48	3	MR. MOGIN: The other authority, of course, is the
01:25:52	4	rule, which basically says it gives you a binary choice, as
01:25:58	5	I understand the rule, which is say that you're going to
01:26:00	6	produce or say that you're not going to produce, and there
01:26:04	7	doesn't really seem to be a third way; although, frankly, I
01:26:08	8	won't tell you that I've never seen the third way, but I will
01:26:12	9	say that it's much more isolated than anything than what I
01:26:16	10	have seen in this case. So it's usually, say, if I were to
01:26:20	11	put out in another case 90-some RPDs, maybe half a dozen,
01:26:24	12	maybe a dozen, something like that, would be qualified like
01:26:26	13	that, not what we have seen in this case.
01:26:32	14	MR. MAROVITZ: Judge, we obviously would be
01:26:34	15	interested in seeing the authority as well.
01:26:34	16	THE COURT: Right.
01:26:34	17	MR. MAROVITZ: And we'd like an opportunity to submit
01:26:38	18	authority that we think supports what we have.
01:26:40	19	THE COURT: And I am not saying I am giving up on
01:26:42	20	this issue for today, but I am a stubborn Irish woman, as you
01:26:46	21	know, and I am not I just feel like
01:26:50	22	MR. MOGIN: Your Honor, you shouldn't discriminate on
01:26:52	23	the basis of gender.
01:26:54	24	THE COURT: Or national origin.
01:26:58	25	MS. MILLER: And nationality.

01:27:00	1	THE COURT: I don't know. I don't know. I can't get
01:27:06	2	my hands around it. Over lunch I looked at one. I was trying
01:27:10	3	to think are there any specifics that I had a guttural
01:27:18	4	reaction to when I read them the first time, because that's
01:27:22	5	how I actually kind of know, and are there any things we could
01:27:24	6	take off the table. But we are going to have plenty of time
01:27:30	7	to revisit this.
01:27:32	8	As you can tell, I am trying very hard. If we are
01:27:38	9	going to have to go to written motions, my goal is to get them
01:27:42	10	as narrow as can be. So even if we in the end as a group
01:27:46	11	decide something has to be briefed, then at least we should
01:27:50	12	get it down to hard-core issues. We are way far as far as
01:28:00	13	I'm concerned, today was the first crack at this.
01:28:04	14	So let's talk about with Temple, specifically with
01:28:10	15	Temple, because I did want some individual focus. Right
01:28:14	16	before the break, I thought you all agreed that there are no
01:28:18	17	more 30(b)(6) issues. I thought in a status report, you told
01:28:22	18	us how long you had two people who testified, it was for a
01:28:28	19	very long period of time. Are you satisfied with their
01:28:32	20	30(b)(6)?
01:28:32	21	MR. MOGIN: Mr. Van Tine took those depositions.
01:28:34	22	MR. VAN TINE: Generally, yes. I mean, it was not
01:28:38	23	perfect. I mean, there were issues that they could not
01:28:44	24	answer, but
01:28:48	25	THE COURT: Because they also did it wasn't just

1	the 30(b)(6), but also there were letters prior to the
2	30(b)(6).
3	So if you have a follow-up, if you've got any like
4	cleanup questions, do you think you can just send those in a
5	letter and ask what the answers are and be satisfied and move
6	on is what I am saying?
7	MR. MOGIN: We think so, yes, Judge.
8	MR. VAN TINE: Yes.
9	THE COURT: Good. All right. On the issue of the
10	litigation hold, this was not in a formal discovery request,
11	but we are, as I am saying, circling ways to get or ways to
12	talk about more custodians. I understood from the plaintiffs
13	that they wanted to know who the litigation hold was issued to
14	and today it seems you also want the content of the hold. I
15	think those are two separate issues.
16	And will you just put on the record what your client
17	did litigation hold-wise.
18	MS. MILLER: Sure. As set forth in our January 10th
19	letter and as testified during our 30(b)(6), shortly after the
20	litigation was filed, the litigation hold was sent to every
21	single Temple-Inland employee with an email address.
22	THE COURT: How many people is that?
23	MS. MILLER: Over 5,000.
24	THE COURT: Okay. And that hasn't been modified
25	since you begun?
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01:30:24	1	MS. MILLER: Not as of yet. We are looking to see
01:30:28	2	whether or not there are whole swaths of people that we don't
01:30:32	3	have to look at; but, no, it has not been modified as of yet.
01:30:36	4	THE COURT: And the litigation hold was just
01:30:36	5	approximately the filing of the complaint?
01:30:40	6	MS. MILLER: It was within a matter of a week or so
01:30:42	7	after the complaint, I believe, a couple weeks. I don't
01:30:48	8	remember the exact date.
01:30:48	9	THE COURT: So this thing, regardless of whether or
01:30:52	10	not it was accurate, because it's not a matter of accuracy, so
01:30:58	11	the litigation hold, so this was suspended during the
01:31:02	12	litigation hold?
01:31:04	13	MS. MILLER: Yes, ma'am. And it was laid out in our
01:31:04	14	January 10th letter. We suspended the automatic deletion
01:31:10	15	feature.
01:31:10	16	THE COURT: January 10th, 2012?
01:31:12	17	MS. MILLER: The January 10th letter, yes. It's
01:31:16	18	Exhibit 8.
01:31:22	19	Yes, ma'am, Exhibit 8 lays out what we did in terms
01:31:26	20	of the litigation hold, who it was instituted to and who we
01:31:30	21	sent it out to.
01:31:32	22	THE COURT: Does that satisfy you with Temple-Inland,
01:31:36	23	or do you still have on the table you want the content of
01:31:40	24	MR. VAN TINE: Well, they did not allow the 30(b)(6)
01:31:44	25	witness to testify about the content or really what he did in

01:31:50	1	response, what he personally did. He was not a lawyer. You
01:31:58	2	know, when I asked him and I am referring to Shawn Dunn
01:32:04	3	when I asked him what sort of documents did you not delete as
01:32:10	4	a result of this, he was instructed not to answer the
01:32:12	5	question.
01:32:24	6	So the issue is really what it said and what it
01:32:30	7	stopped people from doing, what people actually did. One of
01:32:38	8	the general I don't want to get off topic, but one of the
01:32:42	9	general issues here has been that Temple-Inland relies has
01:32:46	10	relied on collection methods or policing for the collection,
01:32:56	11	which may be not adequate or may not be as professional as it
01:33:06	12	might be.
01:33:08	13	THE COURT: So we actually have identification which
01:33:10	14	could go to custodians, we have the language of the hold, and
01:33:18	15	then I guess preservation is also I mean, I guess there's
01:33:20	16	kind of like three components to it. And are they all willing
01:33:26	17	to tell you who the litigation holds went to?
01:33:30	18	MR. MOGIN: To the contrary, none of them are willing
01:33:32	19	to tell us who got the hold.
01:33:36	20	MR. FREED: Well, you just told us.
01:33:40	21	MS. MILLER: We told you back in January.
01:33:40	22	THE COURT: They did. They just said 5,000 people.
01:33:44	23	MS. MILLER: Okay. Just to be clear, and I just
01:33:48	24	looked at the deposition, it is true that we instructed
01:33:50	25	Mr. Dunn not to answer with respect to what the litigation

01:33:52	1	hold said, but Mr. Van Tine did inquire what he did with
01:34:00	2	respect to his documents, and he did testify.
01:34:02	3	THE COURT: That's enough on this.
01:34:04	4	MR. VAN TINE: Okay.
01:34:04	5	THE COURT: This is in my quest, Mr. Mogin has a
01:34:10	6	quest for custodians, I have a quest too, of maybe getting
01:34:18	7	more custodians at some time down the road. And to me when
01:34:20	8	you folks said, Tell us who you sent the litigation hold to,
01:34:24	9	that seemed to be a logical way to do it.
01:34:28	10	MR. MAROVITZ: Judge, can I make one observation on
01:34:30	11	custodians?
01:34:30	12	THE COURT: Yes.
01:34:32	13	MR. MAROVITZ: We had an original list of people who
01:34:34	14	we had thought would be the custodians in our original initial
01:34:38	15	Rule 26 disclosures. And then we actually had a meet and
01:34:42	16	confer with the plaintiffs, and we expanded the list to
01:34:46	17	include the list that we are talking about now. So we started
01:34:50	18	more narrow, then we had a discussion, and we expanded it.
01:34:54	19	Since that time, we have mentioned to the plaintiffs,
01:34:58	20	and I think probably all defendants have said this, that if
01:35:00	21	there are other custodians who they believe should be added
01:35:06	22	and we agree should be added, just as we added the earlier
01:35:10	23	ones, that we would do so.
01:35:12	24	There may be disputes. I am not suggesting
01:35:16	25	MR. FREED: There are disputes.

01:35:16	1	MR. MAROVITZ: There may be disputes, but I want to
01:35:20	2	be clear that it is not our intention simply to add custodians
01:35:26	3	for the sake of adding custodians; that is, if there are
01:35:30	4	people who are, in our view, proper custodians, then we surely
01:35:36	5	will be interested in adding them.
01:35:36	6	THE COURT: Good. That's what I was hoping you were
01:35:42	7	going to say.
01:35:44	8	Let's talk about discovery. Let's talk about
01:35:48	9	something safe here. This is very safe. All right. Let's
01:35:54	10	talk about the overall discovery in this case with Judge
01:35:58	11	Shadur.
01:35:58	12	Have you talked about, if the class is going to be
01:36:04	13	bifurcated, are you doing class discovery first, are you
01:36:12	14	doing you know, I don't have any idea how he approaches
01:36:18	15	class cases and specifically antitrust cases.
01:36:26	16	MR. MOGIN: Well, first off, your Honor, in our view,
01:36:34	17	bifurcation of discovery is simply it's very inefficient
01:36:42	18	for all the parties, and it raises the prospect of disputes
01:36:46	19	about what is proper for class and what's proper for post
01:36:50	20	class. And as the law on class certification has evolved and
01:36:56	21	more and more of the merits get considered on class
01:37:00	22	certification, the idea of bifurcating has gotten even more
01:37:04	23	distasteful, if you will. It's just not practical. Judge
01:37:10	24	Shadur hasn't said anything about bifurcating.

With all that said, we'd obviously like to get class

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01:37:18	1	sooner rather than later. There's really nothing to
01:37:24	2	bifurcate.
01:37:26	3	THE COURT: Right.
01:37:26	4	MR. MOGIN: You know, we have to talk about
01:37:28	5	liability, we have to talk about damages, we have to talk
01:37:32	6	about common impact.
01:37:36	7	MR. VAN TINE: The hydrogen peroxide case that
01:37:40	8	everyone talks about was actually cited to and followed the
01:37:46	9	seventh circuit's case in Szabo, S-z-a-b-o, v. Bridgeport
01:37:58	10	Machinery, which itself stated that long before hydrogen
01:38:06	11	peroxide came out of the third circuit, that it was necessary
01:38:10	12	to look at the merits to the extent that they were relevant to
01:38:16	13	the class certification decision when deciding whether or not
01:38:20	14	to certify a class.
01:38:24	15	THE COURT: How many what do you think is the
01:38:26	16	projected class size here?
01:38:30	17	MR. MOGIN: In terms of the number of members?
01:38:32	18	THE COURT: Yes.
01:38:32	19	MR. MOGIN: I don't know. I can tell you the amount
01:38:36	20	of commerce, perhaps, but not the amount of members in the
01:38:38	21	class.
01:38:38	22	THE COURT: Do you do an actual they are not going
01:38:42	23	to be individuals? It's going to be companies?
01:38:44	24	MR. MOGIN: By and large, yes.
01:38:46	25	MR. FREED: Yes.

01:38:46	1	THE COURT: But you don't know if it's five or a
01:38:48	2	hundred?
01:38:52	3	MR. WOZNIAK: It's well in excess of a hundred. I
01:38:54	4	don't know if we are talking about how many thousands or
01:38:58	5	hundreds.
01:38:58	6	MR. MOGIN: I believe in the liner board case, which
01:39:00	7	was a similar case about 10 years ago, that the number of
01:39:04	8	class members exceeded 10,000.
01:39:18	9	THE COURT: One of the reasons I asked that is that
01:39:22	10	when I threw out the other day how would people feel about
01:39:30	11	some discovery being phase one and phase two, and I was
01:39:34	12	talking about e-discovery, but here it's mostly e-discovery.
01:39:38	13	I think it's fair to say we're mostly talking e-discovery.
01:39:42	14	So I don't know I guess to answer the question, if
01:39:46	15	Judge Shadur were sitting around this table right now and he'd
01:39:50	16	say, Dan, do you want to bifurcate for the class, it sounds
01:39:54	17	like you don't want to
01:39:54	18	MR. MOGIN: I do not.
01:39:54	19	THE COURT: so the defendants usually don't want
01:39:58	20	to bifurcate, do you?
01:40:00	21	MR. MAROVITZ: You know, this is the first time we
01:40:02	22	have heard this. I don't really have a view at this point.
01:40:08	23	THE COURT: I think the way the e-discovery is going,
01:40:10	24	you know, I was trying to figure out within phase one and
01:40:26	25	phase two, this is my next question, if we are going to be

01:40:34	1	which I want to talk about, when do you think your production
01:40:38	2	of what you have agreed to right now, just approximately, when
01:40:48	3	they could receive it? And then the question to them is when
01:40:52	4	they receive it, approximately how long before they can review
01:40:58	5	it?
01:40:58	6	MS. MILLER: And we talked about this at the
01:41:00	7	April 19th meet and confer between the parties. And at that
01:41:06	8	time, we had largely divided our production to tranches,
01:41:12	9	groupings of types of documents that would be produced.
01:41:12	10	THE COURT: Tell me what they were, if you will.
01:41:14	11	MS. MILLER: Sure. The first grouping was the named
01:41:18	12	custodian's email and their what we call their loose
01:41:22	13	e-files. And by those, I mean word documents, PDFs, Excel
01:41:30	14	spreadsheets, and other things that are stored on their
01:41:32	15	personal computers, their desktops and their laptops, and on
01:41:36	16	their personal network drives.
01:41:38	17	So that was the production we just made, the 1.3
01:41:42	18	no, the big production, the huge production we made on
01:41:46	19	May 9th. That was that grouping.
01:41:48	20	The second grouping is hard copy documents.
01:41:50	21	THE COURT: Hard copy?
01:41:52	22	MS. MILLER: Hard copy. So those have to be scanned
01:41:54	23	and reviewed. So that was we are in the process of doing
01:41:58	24	that now. As I sit here, I don't have an estimate yet. I'd
01:42:02	25	have to check with my review team as to when we think that

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1 grouping would be available for production, but we are 01:42:06 2 shooting for that being the next big chunk. 01:42:08 3 THE COURT: Okay. 01:42:12 4 01:42:12 5 01:42:16 6 01:42:18 7 01:42:22 8 01:42:24 9 01:42:28 10 01:42:32 11 01:42:34 12 01:42:38 requested. 13 01:42:40 14 THE COURT: 01:42:42 15 number? 01:42:44 16 01:42:48 17 01:42:52 18 01:42:56 19 01:42:56 20 back up. 01:42:56 21 (Brief pause.) 01:42:56 22 MS. MILLER: This is not a sufficient to show. 01:43:46 23 is a grouping that's going to be produced. For example, we 01:43:46 24 are going to produce our expense reports all together. 01:43:46 25 where I was going with it. 01:43:50

MS. MILLER: The third was the -- third grouping was the documents responsive to what we're calling the sufficient-to-show requests. As you read through the document requests, there were a number of document requests that say, Give us documents sufficient to show this information, give us documents sufficient to show that information. So those are what we are considering non-custodian specific, necessarily, so we are going and finding documents from wherever they reside in the company sufficient to show the information Is that going to be correlated to the I mean, is that one going to be correlated --MS. MILLER: That one will be more easily correlated -- for example, I think it's request No. 4, as I'm sitting here is the one I'm thinking about, request No. 4 asks for... THE COURT: Let me run get something. I'll be right

01:43:52	1	THE COURT: Okay.
01:43:56	2	MS. MILLER: I can pick a different one if you'd
01:43:58	3	like.
01:43:58	4	THE COURT: Okay.
01:44:02	5	MS. MILLER: To be clear, request No. 4 is not a
01:44:04	6	sufficient-to-show request, but it's what I'm putting in one
01:44:08	7	of these type of category requests. So request No. 4 asks for
01:44:12	8	people's calendars and their expense reports and their
01:44:14	9	telephone number logs, and their contact folders, and that
01:44:18	10	kind of stuff. And so we are for our named custodians, we
01:44:22	11	are pulling the expense reports for all the named custodians.
01:44:26	12	Those will be produced together as a group. The calendars for
01:44:30	13	the named custodians will be produced together as a group.
01:44:34	14	And things that would not be this is not something
01:44:36	15	an expense report we would not search for using search
01:44:40	16	terms. We would pull the expense reports of the named
01:44:42	17	custodians. So that's something we will be producing as part
01:44:44	18	of that third grouping, so to speak.
01:44:46	19	In addition to documents, there are a number of
01:44:50	20	No. 8 is documents sufficient to identify current or former
01:44:56	21	officers, directors that's not a good one.
01:45:00	22	There are a number of them throughout the request
01:45:02	23	that say sufficient to show.
01:45:04	24	THE COURT: Okay.
01:45:04	25	MS. MILLER: It's usually dated information. So we

1 are collecting that information and producing that together as 01:45:08 2 a grouping. 01:45:10 3 And then the fourth grouping is the company has what 01:45:12 4 we call SharePoint, which is a specific program, and shared 01:45:14 5 drives, which is exactly what it sounds like, drives that are 01:45:18 6 shared by more than one person. And so we are in the process 01:45:22 7 of going -- figuring out the best way to go through those 01:45:24 8 shared drives and those SharePoint sites to collect 01:45:30 potentially responsive documents because there are some 9 01:45:34 10 technological hurdles associated with that, we are still in 01:45:36 the process, which is why we put it as No. 4. 11 01:45:40 12 When we were in our April 19th meet and confer, we 01:45:42 13 estimated at that point it would take between four and six 01:45:44 14 months to get everything complete and out the door. We are 01:45:48 15 trying to accelerate that to beat that estimate, but we didn't 01:45:50 16 want to promise something that would be next month and we 01:45:52 couldn't meet it. 17 01:45:56 18 THE COURT: So if, let's say, it did take September, 01:45:58

THE COURT: So if, let's say, it did take September, let's just say for the sake of discussion here September, does that include privilege?

MS. MILLER: Does that -- the privilege log, you mean?

THE COURT: Yes.

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MS. MILLER: The privilege log would follow shortly after --

01:46:16	1	THE COURT: Each one of the phases?
01:46:18	2	MS. MILLER: No, a privilege log is coming at the end
01:46:22	3	to cover the entire production.
01:46:22	4	THE COURT: Okay. Are each of them plaintiffs,
01:46:30	5	are each of the defendants doing production kind of the same
01:46:34	6	way, in phases like this not phases yeah, phases?
01:46:42	7	MR. WOZNIAK: I haven't been involved in all of those
01:46:46	8	discussions, but I think the answer is no. I mean, for
01:46:48	9	instance, PCA has represented that they are largely finished
01:46:50	10	with their production, with their most recent ESI production
01:46:54	11	we received just a week or so ago. There's a little bit of
01:47:00	12	staggering with each defendant, but I don't know
01:47:04	13	MR. MAROVITZ: I think it's different. It varies. I
01:47:08	14	think it's defendant by defendant.
01:47:08	15	MR. WOZNIAK: And Dan can correct me if I'm wrong. I
01:47:12	16	don't think anyone has estimated that's not to say it's
01:47:14	17	necessarily outrageous or unheard of, but I think that the
01:47:18	18	four- to six-month estimate is the longest one we received
01:47:22	19	from any one defendant.
01:47:24	20	MR. MAROVITZ: And that's why we're trying to produce
01:47:24	21	it in stages. We are not producing everything at the end. We
01:47:28	22	are getting it to them in stages.
01:47:30	23	THE COURT: So which of you has PCA?
01:47:34	24	MR. WOZNIAK: No one here today has PCA.
01:47:40	25	THE COURT: So if you have all of PCA, then tell us

01:47:44	1	about your review, kind of what goes into that. I have never
01:47:50	2	done it.
01:47:50	3	MR. WOZNIAK: Of course, it's going to depend on the
01:47:52	4	overall volume.
01:47:54	5	THE COURT: Right.
01:47:54	6	MR. WOZNIAK: For PCA, the volume is probably
01:47:58	7	MR. MOGIN: About a hundred thousand documents.
01:48:00	8	MR. WOZNIAK: Yeah, it's about a hundred thousand
01:48:02	9	documents.
01:48:04	10	THE COURT: Including email? That's everything?
01:48:06	11	MR. WOZNIAK: Yes. We are trying not to review every
01:48:08	12	single document that gets produced to us, at least not right
01:48:10	13	away. We have ways of focusing in
01:48:12	14	THE COURT: Good.
01:48:14	15	MR. WOZNIAK: and trying to prioritize the
01:48:16	16	documents that get reviewed initially. So that process is
01:48:18	17	underway.
01:48:18	18	I know that at least with the April, the mid-April
01:48:24	19	PCA production that was made to us, those documents are being
01:48:26	20	reviewed, they are undergoing the first pass human review, the
01:48:32	21	ones that have been prioritized. The more recent production
01:48:34	22	has been loaded into our review platform, has not yet been
01:48:38	23	prioritized and batched out; but I would estimate if we were
01:48:42	24	looking at the entire production, the fact that we received
01:48:46	25	PCA a week or so ago, I think we could be largely finished

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reviewing those documents by -- you know, I have to factor in vacation schedules and the summer, but I would be surprised if we are still reviewing PCA documents at the end of July.

THE COURT: So three months, maybe.

MR. WOZNIAK: There may be some residual.

MR. FREED: That may be ambitious.

MR. WOZNIAK: That's ambitious, but, again, that's a hundred thousand documents from one defendant.

THE COURT: Then here's what -- the reason I'm asking that is then I am expecting, on the issue of custodians, okay -- well, two issues come at the end. I would think you're going to have to come up -- we're going to have to have our statistically valid verification ready to go by that, whatever we're doing, and if you're going to ask for more custodians based upon the review that you've done. And I haven't heard any of the defendants say they would refuse. I mean, everyone said, Sure, we will listen. Now, we'll see what that listen means, but at least then it would be based on specific to us. So that could be maybe July.

MR. WOZNIAK: Yeah, I would say end of July for PCA.

MR. MOGIN: So that you get perhaps a fuller picture, your Honor, there are several aspects to the PCA review. And PCA is an interesting example to focus in on because of their relative size, so we can get to them pretty quickly relative to the other defendants. There is not a lot of documents.

01:50:34	1	But here are some of the processes that we have to go
01:50:36	2	through. So it's not a question of just what we call linear
01:50:40	3	or human review document by document. That's one aspect of
01:50:44	4	it. Another aspect of it is the content-based analytics that
01:50:50	5	we are going to subject it to, which is done by another group.
01:50:56	6	The economic and financial documents get culled out to go to a
01:51:00	7	specialized review group as well because what's the point of
01:51:04	8	having attorneys review spreadsheets that can't even add, by
01:51:08	9	and large.
01:51:08	10	THE COURT: Right.
01:51:10	11	MR. MOGIN: And then there are various levels of
01:51:14	12	quality control that have to take place as well.
01:51:18	13	THE COURT: All right.
01:51:20	14	MR. MOGIN: And we have now the tool of the word
01:51:22	15	indexes and
01:51:24	16	THE COURT: Is that going to help?
01:51:26	17	MR. MOGIN: With PCA, yes, because PCA is
01:51:30	18	particularly it's relatively easy to get a handle on. It's
01:51:34	19	one of the smaller word indexes that goes with one of the
01:51:36	20	smaller document productions. So they have roughly 350,000
01:51:42	21	words. Well, the word indexes are really helpful. So, for
01:51:46	22	example, during the break, I asked somebody to take a quick
01:51:50	23	look, because we were talking about committee before, and
01:51:54	24	could you look at Temple-Inland's word indexes and see how
01:51:56	25	many times "committee" was mentioned. And we've got a couple

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of screen shots, it's the best we could do in a limited time, but there are hundreds of references to committees in these documents, if not thousands. I'm trying to interpret the document myself.

But there's audit committee, there's subcommittee, there's standard committee, there's legislative committee, there's this committee, there's that committee. And so that's one of the things that we can do with these word indexes.

But the word index is a relatively new tool, and we just don't know quite how long it will take to cut through PCA. We are trying some experiments --

THE COURT: Good.

MR. MOGIN: -- as we speak.

THE COURT: That could be our little guinea pig.

MR. WOZNIAK: I may have misunderstood your question. I thought you were asking in the context of when would we be ready to suggest more custodians. And in that sense, I do think that we would be largely through, assuming that PCA has in fact completed their production, I think that we would -- setting aside the economic-type documents that Mr. Mogin mentioned and the content-based analytics that we intend to apply, I think we would be in a position to identify additional custodians by the end of July.

MR. MOGIN: But understand that it's a subset because those would only be people that were referenced in the

01:53:24	1	documents. So if somebody was excluded, say PCA's former
01:53:30	2	chairman, we won't have their documents.
01:53:34	3	THE COURT: Right.
01:53:36	4	MR. MOGIN: So we still do have to go through some
01:53:38	5	level of the custodian and litigation hold exercise with PCA,
01:53:44	6	although they are a relatively good lab rat for us.
01:53:58	7	THE COURT: When you are doing these economic folks
01:54:00	8	that are looking at that, that basically goes to damages? I
01:54:04	9	mean, are you dividing it between liability and damages?
01:54:06	10	MR. MOGIN: No, your Honor. It's an antitrust case.
01:54:08	11	THE COURT: They are all combined.
01:54:10	12	MR. MOGIN: Yes, the economics and the damages are
01:54:14	13	THE COURT: Okay.
01:54:14	14	MR. FREED: But there's also fact damage or impact or
01:54:18	15	injury. Different words are used.
01:54:24	16	MR. VAN TINE: The sort of analysis that an expert
01:54:28	17	might choose to do in an antitrust case for liability per fact
01:54:38	18	of injury and for computation amount of damages is often done
01:54:48	19	with the same information, the same data.
01:54:52	20	THE COURT: Well, that's good. That's practical.
01:54:56	21	MR. VAN TINE: So they are very they can be
01:54:58	22	closely related depending on what the methodology of the
01:55:02	23	expert is.
01:55:04	24	MR. MOGIN: For shorthand, think of fact of injury or
01:55:10	25	antitrust injury; think of it in terms of causation.

01:55:14	1	THE COURT: Got it.
01:55:24	2	So you are not going to start depositions until we
01:55:28	3	have all of is that your present intent is not to start
01:55:32	4	depositions until we basically have these documents in hand,
01:55:38	5	at least phase one documents in hand?
01:55:40	6	MR. MOGIN: Well, not to any significant degree, but
01:55:42	7	I would like to talk with you a little bit about the phasing
01:55:46	8	notion. One of the issues, of course, is overall efficiency
01:55:54	9	because people have their review teams in place.
01:55:58	10	THE COURT: Right.
01:55:58	11	MR. MOGIN: But what I am particularly concerned
01:56:00	12	about, your Honor, is your Honor. You're going to leave.
01:56:08	13	THE COURT: I know.
01:56:08	14	MR. MOGIN: And then some other magistrate is going
01:56:10	15	to take over, and they will see what you have done, but they
01:56:16	16	won't it will now be their interpretation. And typically
01:56:22	17	when this happens, we start going down a completely different
01:56:26	18	path. Nobody ever intends it that way, but that is what
01:56:32	19	happens. And as we go down that path, the original intent
01:56:38	20	gets lost and a lot of the efficiencies get lost.
01:56:42	21	So while iterative is one thing, formalized phasing
01:56:46	22	is a different issue altogether.
01:56:48	23	MR. MAROVITZ: And we I can say without
01:56:52	24	hesitation, that we at Temple-Inland, and I believe this to be
01:56:56	25	true for the other defendants as well, would like to have as

01:56:58	1	many of these issues resolved by the time that you decide to
01:57:04	2	step down. We know how much time and effort you have put into
01:57:08	3	it.
01:57:08	4	THE COURT: I am running out the door.
01:57:14	5	MR. WOZNIAK: We need one more ruling. Don't go.
01:57:18	6	MR. MOGIN: Will you be leaving contact information?
01:57:20	7	MR. MAROVITZ: I think it's very important to us,
01:57:22	8	given the amount of time that you and your court have spent
01:57:28	9	and the parties have spent with you. We have had a lot of
01:57:32	10	thought about that.
01:57:38	11	Judge, just one thing. As much as Britt and I enjoy
01:57:42	12	answering questions about our production, we do have requests
01:57:46	13	to the plaintiffs as well.
01:57:46	14	THE COURT: Good. Can I say something
01:57:48	15	MR. MAROVITZ: Sure.
01:57:50	16	THE COURT: on this? I hadn't brought this up,
01:57:52	17	and this is a little easier to talk when it's just a smaller
01:57:58	18	group.
01:58:02	19	So one possibility could be a special master if you
01:58:06	20	wanted consistency. I don't know we hardly in this
01:58:12	21	district use special masters at all. But if we were going to
01:58:16	22	continue to have e-discovery throughout, one of the things I
01:58:22	23	had thought of kind of seamlessly to be able to try to keep it
01:58:28	24	as seamless as possible would be, since Judge Shadur has
01:58:32	25	basically told you that he don't know too much about
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1 e-discovery, okay, and I love that. I think when you're as 01:58:34 2 secure as he is, you can admit what he doesn't know. 01:58:40 3 we're going to have two great magistrate judges coming on 01:58:44 4 board. We will know who they are June 28th, so you don't have 01:58:50 5 to do -- I think they're going to be two really good civil 01:58:54 6 practitioners myself who are going to be up to date on 01:58:56 7 e-discovery, so I don't think it's going to be an issue, 01:59:02 8 regardless of who took over whose caseload. 01:59:04 So you would have hopefully -- and I mean this, I 9 01:59:08 10 01:59:14

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So you would have hopefully -- and I mean this, I think you are going to have two people that are going to be perfect. You could consider -- and you could consider as a group hiring a special master and just having them take you all the way through the case.

Have you ever worked with a special master?

MR. MOGIN: Not happily.

THE COURT: Not happily. You know, I have heard that. I have heard that. But I think of it more like a special master who is going to do mediation, as much as reports to Shadur but who is going to try to keep it going.

MR. MOGIN: My experience may be unique, it may be more common. I have just not had great experiences with special masters.

THE COURT: I am glad you're saying that. Our goal is to literally -- part of why I am asking about this, Chris hopefully will have -- Chris also hopefully will be one of the

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law clerks to one of the two magistrate judges, and maybe Margaret to the other one, so we are going to have a lot of consistency.

MR. MOGIN: So it's not like in some civilizations where somebody passes on to something new and then the old person gets executed or something.

THE COURT: These guys love being clerks, and they are just the most fabulous clerks in the world. They are two folks who have made a career of it, and I could not have done this without their having my back, as I say.

MR. MOGIN: Well, that breeds a lot more confidence in the idea of continuity here.

THE COURT: It does. It does. So both Margaret and Chris, and there will probably be one with each one. And you're going to know -- this is the most civilized system in the world. They walk in at 4:00 o'clock in the afternoon and the judges vote that day, so you know who they are. It's not like any of the Article III stuff, and you will know who the folks are.

But this helps me -- now on phase one, Mr. Mogin, the only thing I have been -- I think I would have a hard time doing privilege, objections to privilege, because that takes months and months and months, and somebody else could do that without knowing the whole history here, I think.

I wanted to get you to agree with me on backup tapes.

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If we have a flow going of active data, I thought -- and you don't have to agree with me today, but we are talking about when I was saying phase two, what I wanted to clarify today on Temple-Inland is do you understand of what they're producing, if they're active and inactive or backup tapes, do you understand their system enough or do you need any more information from them just informationally? Do you know what's active and what's on backup tapes? I was reading one the other day that has a great index to it. I don't know what your system is like.

Do you have a preservation hold on your backup tapes so that if somebody else is getting to it in a while, at least is it being preserved, or is that too much to answer?

MS. MILLER: Yes. The answer is yes. The backup tapes that were in place when the legal hold went into place are being preserved. They are not being overwritten. And we lay out in the January 10th letter how far back for various systems we have backup tapes, and that's also a big topic in the 30(b)(6).

THE COURT: Good. That's kind of what I assumed.

So, Mr. Temple-Inland, do you have any questions about the backup tapes that you need more information on?

MR. VAN TINE: Well, there are questions that did come up in the deposition, and there are questions that have come up since then. Right now, Temple-Inland is taking the

1 position that it will not do anything to search or produce 02:03:36 2 documents from backup tapes. Certain information, certain 02:03:42 3 kinds of data, may only be on backup tapes, and some of that 02:03:52 4 information may also be on backup tapes or systems that 02:04:08 5 Temple-Inland claims it cannot retrieve the information 02:04:12 6 because they do not currently use the system. 02:04:18 7 There was -- there were some backup tapes identified 02:04:24 8 in the 30(b)(6) deposition at the mills that actually were not 02:04:30 being preserved, and that may be gone. The information on 9 02:04:36 10 those may have been overwritten since the litigation hold was 02:04:40 11 in place. 02:04:48

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In addition, there were 766 backup tapes found in the cubicle of a fired employee, and Temple-Inland, other than some general categorization based on paper labels on approximately 150 or somewhere between 150 and 200 of the 766 tapes, apart from some general handwritten two-word notes, there's no index of that. I believe that Temple-Inland has taken the position that generally with respect to its normally kept backup tapes, that those -- that there isn't an index to exactly what is on any of those and that they cannot be searched either.

Now, we understand from our ESI consultant that, in fact, a service exists that for \$50 a tape can at least tell you generally what may be on the tape, but --

THE COURT: Is that a camera?

1 02:06:10 2 02:06:12 3 02:06:12 4 02:06:18 5 02:06:26 6 02:06:32 7 02:06:36 8 02:06:44 02:06:52 9 10 02:06:58 11 02:07:02 12 02:07:10 13 02:07:12 14 02:07:16 15 02:07:22 16 02:07:32 17 02:07:38 18 02:07:42 19 02:07:44 20 02:07:50 21 02:07:54 22 02:08:00 23 02:08:04 24 02:08:06 25 02:08:08

MR. VAN TINE: No, no. It would read the tape.

THE COURT: Oh, it would read the tape.

MR. VAN TINE: It would read the tape to some extent.

So there are issues here, and in part, this is what -- this is part of the reason why this aggressive email destruction policy is relevant to us because as we look back in time for Temple-Inland, the amount of email that exists goes down considerably. And although the emails may be gone, there are backup tapes of what Ms. Miller refers to as loose ESI, the word documents and things. There are backup tapes for those that go back seven years.

In addition, I referred to there being some issues with how some of the collection was done for Temple-Inland. With respect to the individual -- with respect to people that are not on their custodian list, 26 or 28 people, basically, the litigation hold went out, and for the next six months, they were collecting the information. It wasn't all collected at once.

Now, the email that was on the email server, they may have collected that all at the beginning in one fell swoop; but with respect to what was on people's computers, basically, they've been told that there is a -- well, we don't know exactly what they were told, but they have been told something about a lawsuit, something about what it might be about, and we are going to come and get your data. And it may take six

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months. You know, someone's computer may die, someone may delete documents.

So we do have some issues where we would want to get information off of backup tapes and think that it would be appropriate in this suit.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. MOGIN: Would it be possible to find out the name of the employee who had contact information, the one who squirreled away all those backup tapes?

MS. MILLER: Just to give some background, the 766 backup tapes belonged to -- were in the cubicle of a person who used to work on the systems that created those tapes. We don't use that system anymore, and so that person's job was eliminated because we don't use the system that he was responsible for working with.

So fired employee is a little bit much. His job was phased out because what the company did no longer needed his services.

So the 766 were in his cubicle because those were the systems that he worked with, so it wasn't some random person squirreling away backup tapes. I don't know his name as I sit here. That's the 766.

I am happy to spend some time talking to some of the points that Mr. Van Tine raised which I take issue with in terms of how long it took us to collect things and whatnot. I

02:09:38	1	mean, the reality is you can't the purpose of sending out a
02:09:40	2	legal hold is to get everybody to stop deleting things, but
02:09:44	3	you can't collect every piece of paper and every single
02:09:48	4	electronic thing on the instantaneous moment the complaint was
02:09:50	5	filed, so, yes, it took us some time to collect everything.
02:09:52	6	But we have a significant amount of active data that we have
02:09:56	7	collected and preserved, and as evidenced by the numbers which
02:10:00	8	we won't talk about of the materials that we have produced, it
02:10:04	9	demonstrates how much active systems that we are still
02:10:06	10	producing. We still have several more groupings of documents
02:10:10	11	coming off of active systems that we have yet to produce.
02:10:14	12	THE COURT: Here is a question that I have.
02:10:14	13	MS. MILLER: Sure.
02:10:16	14	THE COURT: Even after you did the first grouping,
02:10:18	15	the second grouping, the litigation hold continues on; you're
02:10:22	16	not removing that litigation hold after you complete one of
02:10:28	17	these segments?
02:10:28	18	MS. MILLER: Well, we have agreed on the parties
02:10:32	19	have agreed we are still fighting on the front end on some
02:10:36	20	time period, but there is largely agreement on the back end.
02:10:38	21	So stuff that's like created today isn't preserved.
02:10:44	22	THE COURT: Okay. You're right.
02:10:46	23	Speaking of time periods, have you been meeting and
02:10:50	24	conferring on time periods? And what is Temple-Inland's do
02:11:02	25	you have it divided between content?

02:11:04	1	MS. MILLER: Conduct.
02:11:06	2	MR. MOGIN: Conduct.
02:11:06	3	THE COURT: Conduct and
02:11:10	4	MS. MILLER: Conduct and data.
02:11:10	5	THE COURT: The plaintiffs want what for conduct?
02:11:14	6	MR. MOGIN: With respect to conduct, with one small
02:11:16	7	exception, which I will come back to, we want from our
02:11:20	8	original request was from 2002 through the end of the class
02:11:24	9	period.
02:11:28	10	THE COURT: Which is the filing of the complaint,
02:11:32	11	yes?
02:11:32	12	MR. MOGIN: For practical purposes, yes.
02:11:34	13	THE COURT: Okay.
02:11:34	14	MR. MOGIN: I say "for practical purposes" because
02:11:38	15	that's not quite how the class period is defined. It goes
02:11:42	16	through present time.
02:11:44	17	However, we had agreed that we would parrot back to
02:11:50	18	2003, and that's been our position consistently, but that was,
02:11:58	19	of course, subject to agreement on the data time period. The
02:12:04	20	data time period, we originally wanted 10 years, so that would
02:12:08	21	go to '95, but I was able to pare it back to 2000. So a
02:12:18	22	five-year before period and then a five-year conspiracy period
02:12:22	23	and then we wanted a short after period. So, yes, we will
02:12:24	24	want after period data.
02:12:34	25	And the reason for that is our experts need to create

02:12:36	1	a but-for world. There will certainly be a Daubert challenge.
02:12:42	2	If it's a five-year but-for world, we need a five-year before
02:12:46	3	period. They prefer 10, but you know how experts are, so I
02:12:52	4	got them pared back to five.
02:12:56	5	MR. MAROVITZ: Judge, as a reminder, we had offered
02:12:58	6	to agree on conduct to 2003 if the plaintiffs will take off
02:13:04	7	the table the off-line and off-line data and backup tapes.
02:13:10	8	THE COURT: I see.
02:13:10	9	MR. MAROVITZ: We made that offer a number of times,
02:13:14	10	and I don't think we have heard back one way or the other on
02:13:18	11	that.
02:13:24	12	On the data, our proposal I think was 2003, and that
02:13:30	13	would provide more than two years of pre-period data, which is
02:13:34	14	ample. It is true, as Mr. Mogin said, that economists want as
02:13:42	15	much data as is humanly possible, but that doesn't make it
02:13:46	16	relevant or necessary in a case, and additional data brings
02:13:50	17	additional burdensome costs. So that's where we are in
02:13:54	18	connection with those two points.
02:13:58	19	MR. MOGIN: One thing that I had a couple of points
02:14:00	20	there, your Honor. I think I have made it pretty clear that
02:14:04	21	I'm uninterested in being leveraged on those backup tapes.
02:14:08	22	THE COURT: Right.
02:14:08	23	MR. MOGIN: Secondly, with respect to the data, I had
02:14:14	24	offered some time ago that if the defendants were willing to
02:14:18	25	stipulate that they wouldn't raise objection to our expert's

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calculation based upon a shorter time period, that we would consider it. And I received an unequivocal no, that they weren't prepared to do that.

THE COURT: You're not saying -- they could object on any other level, but not object based solely on time?

MR. MOGIN: Right. They couldn't say that your expert's model is no good because it's only two years.

MR. MAROVITZ: And I am not criticizing Mr. Mogin for this: Mr. Mogin probably doesn't know his expert's model yet because he doesn't have all the data. Nobody knows that yet. So there are a variety of ways that experts can construct models in this cases.

So the fact is that a request for 10 years of pre-period data, which the plaintiffs' economists, together with Mr. Mogin, had made is unprecedented. I am glad he drew it back to five years, but that is still an enormous time period for the pre-period in this case.

MR. MOGIN: Respectfully, it's not unprecedented. We certainly have Northern District of Illinois cases that go back further than that. We may even have Judge Shadur cases that go back further than that.

THE COURT: Well, that's going to be something. I mean, I like this idea of throwing out, you know, sort of like what you did, if you give up -- I mean, I think individual deals isn't such a bad thing. It could move the ball along,

02:15:48	1	and if you had wanted to give up the backup tapes or if they
02:15:52	2	wanted to give up the backup tapes, that wouldn't have been
02:16:00	3	bad. I do in class, I have so many class cases, that I
02:16:02	4	definitely try to convince the defendants to stipulate to one
02:16:06	5	or two of the elements.
02:16:08	6	Are you using is this a 23 class? It is. I mean,
02:16:14	7	I have been doing this more and more lately. I am trying to
02:16:16	8	get people to stipulate to one or two elements and then get
02:16:20	9	down to really what the issue is. And I have really been
02:16:22	10	getting some takers lately because
02:16:24	11	MR. MOGIN: I am pretty sure they will stipulate on
02:16:28	12	numerosity.
02:16:28	13	THE COURT: No, but that's even a big thing. That
02:16:30	14	would even be a big thing that takes one thing off the table.
02:16:36	15	MR. FREED: Our proposal to Mr. Marovitz, however,
02:16:38	16	would have to be accepted by all the defendants. If he were
02:16:40	17	to say, That's fine, Temple-Inland will agree with that, we
02:16:42	18	still wouldn't be
02:16:44	19	THE COURT: I just wrote a note to myself, probably
02:16:46	20	needs some legal ruling on this time thing because you are
02:16:50	21	going to probably need one scope.
02:16:54	22	MR. FREED: Right.
02:16:54	23	THE COURT: I think everybody is going to have to
02:17:02	24	agree to the same time frame.
02:17:04	25	MR. MOGIN: That's true, and the time period

02:17:04	1	THE COURT: So then maybe that's when we don't spend
02:17:06	2	a lot of time I mean, we just say, Okay, that goes
02:17:08	3	MR. FREED: We have been at issue on that, I would
02:17:10	4	say, for six or more meet and confers.
02:17:14	5	THE COURT: This is the rule: If it takes more than
02:17:18	6	six or more meet and confers, give it to the judge.
02:17:22	7	MR. FREED: There hasn't been any acrimony. It's
02:17:26	8	just
02:17:26	9	THE COURT: Right. So the index, I wanted to know if
02:17:30	10	that index, are we calling it a word what are we calling it
02:17:32	11	now? It's not a word dictionary. A word index? Is that what
02:17:36	12	we're calling it?
02:17:36	13	MS. MILLER: That's what we called ours when we
02:17:40	14	produced it.
02:17:40	15	THE COURT: So are you satisfied with their word
02:17:42	16	index? Have you taken a look at that?
02:17:44	17	MR. MOGIN: No, we are not satisfied, because they
02:17:50	18	have the ability to tell us words that were used in documents
02:17:54	19	that were not produced, and they haven't done that. They have
02:18:02	20	culled that out. They have the ability to tell us words that
02:18:04	21	were used words that were used in non-hits. So, in other
02:18:06	22	words, a search term may or may not hit on a document.
02:18:16	23	THE COURT: Okay.
02:18:16	24	MR. MOGIN: But that's a separate issue from what
02:18:20	25	words were used in that document. So we need to know the

02:18:24	1	words that were used in the non-hits. That doesn't reveal to
02:18:28	2	us much about the content or context of the documents, but we
02:18:30	3	need to know so that we can have some understanding of how
02:18:34	4	effective are the search terms.
02:18:38	5	MS. MILLER: Just one quick note of clarification.
02:18:40	6	The last part of what Mr. Mogin said was absolutely correct.
02:18:44	7	The first part was slightly inaccurate. Our word index gives
02:18:48	8	not just the words that are contained in documents that we
02:18:50	9	have produced. It is all the words contained in documents
02:18:52	10	that were hit by one of our search terms, so the ones that
02:18:56	11	were produced and the ones that were not produced.
02:18:58	12	So as we detailed in our letter when we produced it,
02:19:02	13	our word index includes words that are included in all of the
02:19:06	14	documents that were hit by one of our search terms.
02:19:08	15	So produced and not produced. He is correct, it does
02:19:10	16	not include ones that were not hit by a search term.
02:19:14	17	THE COURT: Did PCA give you this perfect little
02:19:18	18	PCA that isn't at our table.
02:19:20	19	MR. MOGIN: The defendants are uniform with respect
02:19:22	20	to that, except Georgia-Pacific and one other defendant, and I
02:19:30	21	don't know whether it was Temple as I sit here because I am
02:19:34	22	drawing a blank, were unable to produce one of the categories
02:19:40	23	of documents.
02:19:40	24	MS. MILLER: Not us.

MR. MOGIN: Not you.

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02:19:42	1	MS. MILLER: In terms of the columns?
02:19:44	2	MR. MOGIN: Yeah.
02:19:44	3	MS. MILLER: No, we were able to produce all three.
02:19:46	4	I have an excerpt if you would like to see it.
02:19:50	5	MR. MOGIN: So they are a three-column defendant, so
02:19:54	6	that was the best any defendant did was the three columns.
02:19:56	7	MR. MAROVITZ: So we get an A plus in that.
02:20:00	8	MR. MOGIN: For columns.
02:20:00	9	MR. MAROVITZ: End of the semester, I will take
02:20:02	10	whatever.
02:20:02	11	MR. MOGIN: How you got to 3.5 million words is an
02:20:06	12	interesting issue, but we are still missing the non-hit docs.
02:20:14	13	MR. MAROVITZ: And that is, Judge, from our
02:20:14	14	perspective, any word index that gets generated that contains
02:20:20	15	three and a half million words is plenty of words. If the
02:20:24	16	plaintiffs want to use that word index to check to see what
02:20:30	17	words are and are not contained in the documents that we
02:20:32	18	produced, you know, they have those three and a half million
02:20:36	19	lines, and then they have several million lines from another
02:20:40	20	defendant, and I think in total, they have something like 25
02:20:42	21	million lines?
02:20:42	22	MS. MILLER: More than that.
02:20:44	23	MR. MAROVITZ: Now, there's surely some duplication,
02:20:48	24	but that sort of quantity of words in an index, there is
02:20:54	25	plenty of information there.

02:20:56	1	Now, let me just add one other little thing to that.
02:20:56	2	I will stop.
02:21:00	3	THE COURT: What are you using this for?
	4	MR. MOGIN: Several things.
02:21:06		
02:21:06	5	THE COURT: Okay. What are they?
02:21:08	6	MR. MOGIN: For example, we found Weyerhaeuser, just
02:21:16	7	in the PCA documents. We found maybe another dozen
02:21:18	8	references, names for Weyerhaeuser, that were not in the
02:21:22	9	search terms, just names, abbreviations, what have you.
02:21:28	10	That's just Weyerhaeuser. That's a dozen of them.
02:21:30	11	THE COURT: Okay.
02:21:30	12	MR. MOGIN: So that's one way we used them.
02:21:34	13	Again, with respect to the non-hits, how will we test
02:21:40	14	the efficiency of the search terms without knowing what was
02:21:44	15	missed? They are not giving us the documents; they are just
02:21:48	16	giving us words. It's not as if we can take those words and
02:21:54	17	piece together a document. That would be an impossibility.
02:21:58	18	But it will give us some idea of what the search strings
02:22:04	19	aren't getting.
02:22:04	20	MR. MAROVITZ: And this is the point, Judge, where
02:22:06	21	the plaintiffs and the defendants just have a fundamental
02:22:08	22	disagreement. I want to be crystal clear. We believe that
02:22:12	23	the testing that's been done is more than sufficient and that
02:22:18	24	it is not appropriate for there, months from now, to be yet
02:22:26	25	another set of testing by using documents and terms that

weren't contained in any corpus.

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The fact that we have had a couple days of testimony about it, we've laid bare in any transparent approach, I understand Mr. Mogin and other plaintiffs' counsel disagree. I just want the record to be clear that from our perspective, his methodology has undergone a far more substantial testing and review than nearly any other case that I have been involved in.

THE COURT: Since none of the other cases have ever done testing. I mean, that's true, Mr. Marovitz. They just haven't. Which is why your homework was for coming back to the next general meeting was I wanted to hear from people what you thought at the end of phase one, which maybe I wasn't when I sent it out, I wanted to hear your proposals on what kind of testing we could do at the end of phase one because hopefully we could get some agreement, and maybe people will say what we have done already is sufficient.

But I think we could also -- since I believe, honestly, unless you are very different than my word search cases have gone, I haven't seen any testing in any case. Now, I think people may have done it internally so they don't get caught at the end of the case, but, I mean, to me, a real contribution of the work we are doing here would be to propose something that people could do that you could live with.

MR. MAROVITZ: We started talking about it --

02:24:24	1	THE COURT: Yeah.
02:24:24	2	MR. MAROVITZ: among the defendants.
02:24:26	3	THE COURT: The defendants, right.
02:24:26	4	MR. MAROVITZ: We will remind folks before our next
02:24:28	5	general conference to do that, but I just wanted the record to
02:24:32	6	be clear on our view.
02:24:34	7	THE COURT: Now, do you guys "you guys" being
02:24:44	8	Ms. Miller and Mr. Marovitz have any requests of the
02:24:48	9	plaintiffs? So when are the plaintiffs turning over your
02:24:50	10	materials to them, and how far have you you know, are you
02:24:54	11	going to do 30(b)(6)s of their point? I mean, what are you
02:25:02	12	doing about the stuff, since they're corporations too, right?
02:25:08	13	MR. MAROVITZ: There was one 30(b)(6) deposition of
02:25:12	14	Chandler, one of the plaintiffs, and I don't want to steal the
02:25:16	15	thunder of Georgia-Pacific, who undoubtedly will talk to you
02:25:20	16	about that tomorrow because I think they put it on their list.
02:25:22	17	So I am sure they will talk about that.
02:25:24	18	THE COURT: Have you made any requests of them that
02:25:26	19	you'd like any help with or you want to talk about while
02:25:30	20	you're here?
02:25:30	21	MR. MAROVITZ: We've made document production
02:25:32	22	requests to the plaintiffs. We've had a meet and confer or
02:25:36	23	two meet and confers. Those were reflected in the letters
02:25:42	24	that I pointed out earlier today. We have the time line
02:25:46	25	actually, it's probably worth turning to it. A time line that

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we have attached as the last page of Exhibit 11 shows the chronology for our document production requests to the plaintiffs, and it shows that plaintiffs have made some production, I guess, on August 10th of 2011, and then Mighty Pac made a production on November 1st, and Chandler made a production on February 1st.

MS. MILLER: It's the last page of that, your Honor.

MR. MAROVITZ: And at the last status conference, I think we were told that the plaintiffs had their electronic-stored information in process, so I gather that's somewhere between them and their vendor, but it would be helpful for us to know for planning purposes when we might expect that and how much there is.

MR. WOZNIAK: I will try to address whatever questions come up on this point because I have sort of become the point person for the plaintiff, ESI, and other documents. I want to point out that while we did not object to including this as a topic for today, in some ways, we think it's inappropriate because none of the defendants have reached out to meet and confer with us on any of these issues, with the exception of -- I brought some letters with me. There was a letter from Mr. Eimer on behalf of all defendants back in early February asking us where we stood in terms of searching for and producing electronic documents, and we responded to that letter the next week by his requested deadline. And then

02:27:36	1	there was an exchange of letters following the Chandler
02:27:40	2	30(b)(6) deposition between Mr. Neuwirth's firm and my firm,
02:27:46	3	and those have been those letters have been the extent of
02:27:50	4	any discussions that have taken place, to my knowledge, over
02:27:54	5	the past many months.
02:27:54	6	Now, having said that, I am happy to let you know
02:27:58	7	exactly where we stand and when we expect to produce
02:28:00	8	documents, and I can even it might be helpful to sort of
02:28:04	9	step back and explain how we got to where we are now. And
02:28:08	10	part of that is that before I sort of took over this point
02:28:12	11	person role, we had commenced the process of using
02:28:18	12	content-based analytics for purposes of analyzing and
02:28:22	13	processing and producing ESI on behalf of our named
02:28:26	14	plaintiffs.
02:28:32	15	THE COURT: Here's a question. Are you using it on
02:28:34	16	your documents you are turning over to them, or are you using
02:28:36	17	it on the documents they turned over to you?
02:28:40	18	MR. WOZNIAK: Both.
02:28:42	19	MR. MOGIN: Yes.
02:28:44	20	MR. WOZNIAK: Both and both. We are using it for
02:28:48	21	purpose of locating and then assessing
02:28:50	22	THE COURT: So it's a form of
02:28:54	23	MR. WOZNIAK: I wouldn't I don't want to label it
02:28:56	24	as predictive coding. It's close to that. It's content-based
02:29:00	25	analytics. It's similar to the predictive coding process that

02:29:04	1	we talked about
02:29:04	2	THE COURT: Do they have to have the machinery in
02:29:06	3	order to read it?
02:29:08	4	MR. WOZNIAK: No. They won't need anything more than
02:29:12	5	they would need
02:29:12	6	THE COURT: All right.
02:29:14	7	MR. WOZNIAK: The format that we had ultimately
02:29:14	8	produced documents in will be subject to dictated by the
02:29:18	9	ESI production format stipulation.
02:29:20	10	THE COURT: Okay.
02:29:22	11	MR. WOZNIAK: So, in essence, we will be giving them
02:29:24	12	the same kind of information data that they provide to us when
02:29:26	13	they produce documents, or similar.
02:29:28	14	THE COURT: So your folks, your CBAA folks, are
02:29:34	15	putting together your documents or they are in the process of
02:29:38	16	putting your class people's documents together to give to
02:29:46	17	them. Is it the same document request for all seven, or did
02:29:50	18	you get seven separate documents?
02:29:52	19	MR. WOZNIAK: We received one set of document
02:29:56	20	requests to all of our plaintiffs.
02:29:58	21	And I would point out that the time line, the
02:30:00	22	chronology that was provided to you by Temple-Inland's
02:30:02	23	counsel, indicates that we have produced I think 45,000-some
02:30:08	24	documents. We believe that's going to be the bulk of what our
02:30:12	25	plaintiffs produce in this case. A few of them have rather

1 large ESI collections, but we think that what we are going to 02:30:16 2 see and what we have been seeing are largely duplicative-type 02:30:20 3 documents, so they may get more volume for -- they are going 02:30:24 4 to get more volume for likely all of our plaintiffs. 02:30:30 5 that's merely cumulative or essentially duplicative remains to 02:30:32 6 I suspect that it's it going to be largely 02:30:38 7 cumulative and duplicative. I don't think we are going to see 02:30:44 8 a lot of unique-type documents that they haven't already seen 02:30:46 because they have been provided with all of our purchase 9 02:30:50 10 records that we were able to find in terms of hard copy 02:30:52 11 purchase records. 02:30:56 12 And I would also add that the analytics that we're 02:30:56 13 02:31:00

And I would also add that the analytics that we're applying, we started that process several months ago. We sort of put it on hold pending the outcome of the evidentiary hearings, and we told defendants as much.

We then had to make a decision at some point when it became clear that our request for content-based analytics was sort of at least being put on hold.

THE COURT: Right.

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MR. WOZNIAK: We had to make a decision as to whether we simply wanted to use Boolean search terms on our own plaintiff ESI or continue down the CBA path that we had started. We ultimately decided, for many reasons, primarily efficiency reasons, we had already started down that path, but also because we believe in the approach.

02:31:40	1	THE COURT: I know.
02:31:42	2	MR. WOZNIAK: And, quite frankly, we want to see how
02:31:44	3	well it works so the next time this comes up, we can say,
02:31:48	4	based on personal experience, this is what we have done, this
02:31:50	5	is how it works.
02:31:52	6	So having said all that, I think we will be in a
02:31:54	7	position, I know that our vendor already sent very recently a
02:31:58	8	number of document hits that we are in the process of starting
02:32:02	9	to assess for responsiveness. We are also going to be
02:32:06	10	tracking statistically I guess the testing methodology. We
02:32:12	11	have a large sample size that's being assessed for
02:32:16	12	responsiveness. We are tracking all the metrics. We are
02:32:18	13	basically going to try to do everything that we outlined
02:32:22	14	THE COURT: Suggested.
02:32:22	15	MR. WOZNIAK: and suggested to defendants.
02:32:24	16	THE COURT: So you are not using custodian based,
02:32:26	17	you're using so let's take an example. What's one of your
02:32:30	18	plaintiffs? I don't even know who they are.
02:32:32	19	MR. WOZNIAK: Sure. I'll take the one with the
02:32:34	20	largest amount of ESI is probably Mighty Pac.
02:32:36	21	THE COURT: Mighty Pac. Okay. So you are searching
02:32:38	22	by department, not by custodian?
02:32:44	23	MR. WOZNIAK: What happened with respect to all of
02:32:44	24	our plaintiffs is that essentially all the ESI that was
02:32:50	25	collected was collected on a very broad sort of company-wide

02:32:54	1	basis.
02:32:54	2	THE COURT: Okay.
02:32:56	3	MR. WOZNIAK: I guess you could say function, it was
02:32:58	4	based on corporate function.
02:32:58	5	THE COURT: What's your time frame?
02:33:00	6	MR. WOZNIAK: Time frame?
02:33:00	7	MR. MOGIN: Your Honor, you should understand the
02:33:04	8	relative size of these companies. These are very small
02:33:06	9	companies as compared to Temple-Inland. Mighty Pac may be
02:33:10	10	among the larger, and I think that their total ESI was
02:33:14	11	something like 80,000 documents or something like that.
02:33:18	12	MS. MILLER: 80,000 documents?
02:33:20	13	MR. MOGIN: 80,000 emails total for the whole
02:33:24	14	company, for the whole class period.
02:33:28	15	MR. WOZNIAK: And that's our largest company. On the
02:33:28	16	other end, we have some very small outfits that may have a
02:33:32	17	couple of emails.
02:33:34	18	THE COURT: So what year are you I mean, I was
02:33:36	19	just wondering if you're doing the same years that you want
02:33:38	20	from them?
02:33:40	21	MR. WOZNIAK: We used the years that were defined in
02:33:42	22	the defendants' document requests, and in some cases, we went
02:33:48	23	beyond that just because it was easier to do.
02:33:50	24	THE COURT: Okay.
02:33:50	25	MR. WOZNIAK: And some of our companies had never

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deleted anything, so we were able to find emails that may go back further beyond that time period.

But certainly as we've advised defendants, all of our plaintiffs have put in place preservation measures, and nothing has -- so we have covered all of our steps.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. MAROVITZ: Judge, just for planning purposes, we, would just like to know about when we are going to get it.

MR. WOZNIAK: I would say -- it's a hard -- it's a really hard question to answer. I would expect -- I had hoped, quite frankly, when I took over this role that by now, we would have begun or been largely completed with our production, so I'm hopeful that within the next few weeks.

MR. MOGIN: We can say that we are confident that you will get it before we get Temple-Inland's privilege log.

MR. WOZNIAK: Absolutely.

MR. MAROVITZ: That's really not -- we have produced more than a million pages. And you're quite right; the fact is that your companies are smaller. And so, frankly, the discovery in this case has been extremely one-sided, and I recognize in antitrust cases that that happens sometimes, but we are entitled to get the discovery that we requested too, and I sometimes fear that we forget that.

THE COURT: So, again, under my rubric of phase one,
I am hoping that this is going to be coming much sooner rather

02:35:26	1	than later, because if we need further meet and confers, I
02:35:32	2	mean, part of this also is they need to see it. If you need
02:35:34	3	any help
02:35:38	4	MR. WOZNIAK: Let me go back to reiterating, though.
02:35:40	5	What we are going to see I mean, they know what we have
02:35:46	6	produced so far, and they know what they are going to see
02:35:48	7	coming. It's going to be more of the same. The fact is, yes,
02:35:52	8	it's taking us a little bit longer than I would like, but part
02:35:56	9	of that is because we were caught up in three months of
02:35:58	10	evidentiary hearings, during which time we were sort of
02:36:00	11	putting everything on hold.
02:36:02	12	THE COURT: Right. So sooner rather than later.
02:36:06	13	Okay. Anything else?
02:36:10	14	MR. MOGIN: I would like to go back to the backup
02:36:14	15	issue, and I was serious about asking for the identity of the
02:36:18	16	person who had those backup tapes that were found in the
02:36:20	17	cubicle.
02:36:24	18	THE COURT: That can be the post script of this case,
02:36:28	19	who was that person. I always envisioned that see, now
02:36:32	20	here's where sitting in my chambers, I have this vision of
02:36:36	21	these backup tapes being like a science fiction kind of movie.
02:36:46	22	I had no idea. I did. I thought they were going to be these
02:36:50	23	huge reel-to-reel kind of things.
02:36:52	24	MS. MILLER: Not anymore.
02:36:52	25	MR. MAROVITZ: The robot in Lost in Space.

02:36:54	1	THE COURT: No, I could just envision that.
02:37:00	2	Are you willing to at least entertain the thought?
02:37:02	3	Talk to your client or whatever you want to do on identifying
02:37:06	4	this person.
02:37:08	5	MR. MAROVITZ: We will take it under advisement,
02:37:10	6	Judge.
02:37:10	7	THE COURT: There you go.
02:37:12	8	All right. Let's see what else I have here. We
02:37:46	9	actually covered a number of things we hadn't talked about
02:37:50	10	before, so I am glad about that.
02:37:52	11	Mr. Mogin sent us a when Chris sent his out,
02:38:06	12	Mr. Mogin sent back time periods for defendants' responses to
02:38:10	13	the RPDs. Now, you have actually gotten an original response
02:38:16	14	from everybody on the RPD, I assume. I mean, I looked at
02:38:22	15	them.
02:38:22	16	MR. MOGIN: I'm sorry, your Honor?
02:38:24	17	THE COURT: Time periods for defendants' responses to
02:38:28	18	the RPDs.
02:38:30	19	MR. MOGIN: Those were the time period issues we were
02:38:32	20	discussing before.
02:38:32	21	THE COURT: Not anything different. Organization
02:38:36	22	correlation of search strings to RPDs.
02:38:48	23	Do you have any thoughts on that for Temple-Inland?
02:38:52	24	MR. MAROVITZ: I don't think that Temple-Inland's
02:38:52	25	position on that is different than anybody else's on the

02:38:56	1	defense side, and I think we have covered that in part today,
02:38:58	2	and we certainly covered it last time. I don't think there is
02:39:02	3	anything new.
02:39:04	4	THE COURT: I think I keep hunting because I don't
02:39:12	5	quite you know, I had thought after convening this, if it
02:39:18	6	would have been helpful to bring either an e-discovery liaison
02:39:28	7	and tech person to the meeting to talk about some of these
02:39:32	8	things if we were to do this again. Do you think that would
02:39:38	9	help, or do you think you're all agile enough that you
02:39:40	10	understand how to do these things?
02:39:44	11	MR. MOGIN: Based on today's discussion? I think we
02:39:48	12	didn't need the help.
02:39:48	13	MS. MILLER: No.
02:39:50	14	THE COURT: You didn't need the help.
02:39:50	15	MR. MOGIN: Not based on today. We have had plenty
02:39:54	16	of input along the way.
02:39:54	17	THE COURT: When you have your private meet and
02:39:56	18	confers, do you bring your tech people with you?
02:39:58	19	MR. MOGIN: We do. The defendants haven't, but we
02:40:00	20	have brought ours.
02:40:02	21	MR. MAROVITZ: We have not, but we have been in
02:40:04	22	contact with ours.
02:40:04	23	THE COURT: Because of everything, I do not I know
02:40:10	24	what Mr. Mogin keeps saying. It's not that I don't get the
02:40:14	25	words. But I don't get how you would do this. I mean, I hope

02:40:18	1	you know more than I mean, if you're saying no, I hope you
02:40:24	2	at least understand what you're saying no to because I don't
02:40:28	3	get it.
02:40:28	4	MS. MILLER: We do.
02:40:28	5	THE COURT: I don't get it. Okay.
02:40:30	6	MR. MOGIN: Your Honor, you seem to be winding down.
02:40:34	7	THE COURT: I am.
02:40:34	8	MR. MOGIN: I have something here that I was able to
02:40:38	9	get during the break. Unfortunately, it's just on my iPad. I
02:40:40	10	wonder if I can show this around.
02:40:42	11	MS. MILLER: I don't know what it is.
02:40:44	12	MR. MOGIN: Well, these are from the word indexes.
02:40:46	13	THE COURT: Okay.
02:40:46	14	MR. MOGIN: This is from Temple-Inland's word index,
02:40:50	15	and it's what we could do in our 45 minutes. And we were able
02:40:52	16	to find, I can't tell if it's 47 hits or 147 hits, on the word
02:41:00	17	"committee," and that's with a proper spelling. No
02:41:02	18	abbreviation or anything like that. And it reveals the use of
02:41:08	19	the term in a number of different contexts, and perhaps this
02:41:14	20	would be useful to you.
02:41:14	21	THE COURT: Okay.
02:41:18	22	MR. MOGIN: I am going to step around.
02:41:18	23	THE COURT: Sure. Come on over. Then you guys can
02:41:22	24	see.
02:41:22	25	MR. MOGIN: You can take a look.

02:41:28	1	So these are screen shots. Unfortunately, I can't
02:41:30	2	scroll down, so think of this as being a photograph of what
02:41:34	3	somebody saw on their screen. And you see up here the
02:41:38	4	reference to the hits and the number of files.
02:41:40	5	So this is like I said, it's just the word
02:41:42	6	committee. So you see several references here to audit
02:41:46	7	committee, committee draft, committee chore, committee
02:41:52	8	something
02:41:52	9	MS. MILLER: I can't read it. You are one up on me.
02:41:56	10	MR. MOGIN: Committee Michael.
02:42:02	11	MR. MAROVITZ: Is that from the word index?
02:42:02	12	MR. MOGIN: It is.
02:42:04	13	MS. MILLER: It's from the imported version. It's in
02:42:08	14	their system.
02:42:08	15	MR. MOGIN: So subcommittee is in there, for example,
02:42:14	16	activity committee, desktop standards committee, economic
02:42:18	17	modeling committee, conference committee, compensation
02:42:22	18	committee. Those are just some of the it looks like
02:42:28	19	management, but I can't swear to what it says. It's a little
02:42:32	20	mushy down there.
02:42:34	21	Up here we have references to Tennessee committee,
02:42:46	22	compensation conference, economic modeling, some sort of data
02:42:52	23	service committee, desktop standards.
02:42:56	24	MS. MILLER: You have to use the arrows, Dan. There
02:42:58	25	you go.

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MR. MOGIN: Union negotiating, ethics and human something committee, several subcommittees, steering committees, mill committee, it looks like, management committee, market advisory committee, I.T. committee, more steering committees.

Anyway, those are just the examples that we have come up with quickly.

MR. MAROVITZ: Judge, I guess I'd raise two points on that. If I were the one making an argument that the requests for production were overly broad, I would probably rely on exactly what Mr. Mogin just showed you, dozens and dozens and dozens of different kinds of committees that likely have no bearing on this case. That's exactly why we shouldn't have to produce everything that says committee on it.

But the second point I would make is that the kinds of tools that the lawyers have at their disposal, the plaintiffs' lawyers and the defense lawyers have, to be able to look not just at a word index but also in the documents for the word committee, for example, allows lawyers to go back and see all the documents where the word committee is used.

For instance, one thing that we are going to do when we go back to the firm is we're going to go back and look to see in our production set all the times that the word "organization" or "organizational chart" is used so we can pretty quickly figure out whether the plaintiffs are right and

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whether we have only produced 20 pages of organizational charts or whether what we think is right, whether we have produced a stack that's at least an inch, if not higher. That's what we are going to do. I presume the plaintiffs are going to do the same thing.

So these tools that the lawyers have to be able to search for specific words like committee or like organizational chart are pretty powerful and they provide an awful lot of information to both sides, based upon the documents that have been produced.

MR. MOGIN: But we can only use the tools on the documents that have been produced. We don't know from that that any of those documents have been produced. That's just the words from the word index.

THE COURT: What I saw today, I actually thought I didn't do a very good job on the request to produce considering I spent 16 hours. I thought I was so specific on what I was going to do with every one of them, and I just -- it was like -- I was like a deer in the headlights here, I think.

But of what I did come away from was trying to get you to tell the other side what are the issues you're the most concerned with because I think some of your requests were overly broad and I think they were somewhat restrictive.

So what I see the meet and confer is a way to narrow

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without the judge flipping a coin or doing what judges do in order to get the happy medium.

This committee came out very specific. I think what Mr. Mogin said, this is what I heard him say, is, Let's take even your 28 top executives. Let's just even take those If the way Temple organized itself and those folks were part of committees, went to committee meetings, did committees, there might be documents with them, now they want a much broader scope of who you're searching, but this is important; he thinks that conspiratorial acts might be somehow If you had committee meetings and you knew who was exposed. on it, it might give him an idea of somebody else who might be involved in this. And it didn't seem to them, they didn't think you gave any committee information, but I don't know what they're basing it on because they don't -- I mean, I don't know. But that seemed to be an important thing.

MR. MAROVITZ: Let me --

THE COURT: Unlike just a general give me more.

MR. MAROVITZ: Let me say this. As I sit here, I don't know the answer to the question that I proposed. I don't know, for instance, whether or not we have committee organizational charts. We will endeavor to find out.

THE COURT: Good. That's good. That's good.

MR. MAROVITZ: But what we don't want to be put in a position of having to do is to reconstruct who was on which

1 committee from the sorts of documents that are truly available 02:48:10 2 to both sides. There are a variety of -- you know, we 02:48:14 3 produced -- I'm going to say it, we produced more than a 02:48:20 4 million pages of documents in this case, so those documents 02:48:24 5 consist of emails and Word documents and all sorts of things, 02:48:26 6 and they describe events, and they describe communications 02:48:32 7 between theme people, and if people went to a committee 02:48:38 8 meeting, maybe they're in those documents. We have a green 02:48:40 committee at our firm. People probably email about the green 9 02:48:44 10 committee and say what the agenda is for the day. 02:48:48 My only point is that we should -- org charts 11 02:48:50

My only point is that we should -- org charts themselves are -- we understand what they are. We have produced a lot of them, and we will take a look to see whether there is a committee-type org chart, but we shouldn't be asked to create things that aren't in this form for the purposes of responding to a request for production.

MR. MOGIN: Nobody has asked that they create documents.

THE COURT: Right.

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MR. MOGIN: But we also haven't restricted it to organizational charts. We have asked for documents that discuss organizational structure. We have used organizational charts as an exemplar.

MR. MAROVITZ: And that's where we think it's very broad. That's the problem. So that's why I say --

1 THE COURT: And that's why I think without giving 02:49:30 2 anything up, the godfather was right. That what are you going 02:49:34 3 to go to the mat on? That's what I am sort of saying to you 02:49:40 is that what issues are your real issues here, not for today, 4 02:49:44 5 but before we come back -- I can give you one example. What's 02:49:50 the one -- my favorite one where I agree with the plaintiffs 6 02:49:54 7 on the go get it from the third party. There is some answers, 02:50:00 8 go get it from a third party. 02:50:04 9 02:50:08 MR. VAN TINE: That appeared in many the responses 10 concerning trade associations. 02:50:08

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THE COURT: I didn't understand that at all. Okay? I was trying to look for some common kind of responses, and I didn't understand with this kind of iterative process, for one thing, I don't see that kind of response as helpful, and it seems like it would be more direct to just get it.

So like on that issue, that's like a category of things that I could give you. If I had to be writing a darn opinion on all of this, I could tell you right now. So kind of move on, move on, let's just do it, and get it over with.

MR. MAROVITZ: Loud and clear, Judge.

THE COURT: Loud and clear. Right.

But having said that, okay, and you really have to -because you've got all this experience in antitrust and you're
going to have to prosecute this case, in other cases that you
have had, has it been -- has committee structure and what kind

1 of committees, not their green committee, I don't think their 02:51:20 green committee is -- you know, you're going to have to make a 2 02:51:22 3 conspiratorial act -- I mean, if you could kind of be more --02:51:26 not today, but actually give them more what they're looking 4 02:51:34 5 for. And then if they say no, then come to me, and I then say 02:51:42 6 whether that's fair game or not. 02:51:46 7 MR. MOGIN: Fair enough, your Honor, but I will tell 02:51:48 you off the top of my head, in my experience, I have never 8 02:51:50 ever had to fight like this in any case for this basic 02:51:54 9 10 organizational material, ever. 02:51:58 11 THE COURT: Well, I am sure they are going to go back 02:51:58 12 because I want to see -- you know, I go way back with 02:52:02 13 Ms. Miller on her other antitrust case where she was the 02:52:06 14 plaintiff's lawyer, I want you to know, and she was a mighty 02:52:10 15 plaintiff's lawyer, and Mr. Marovitz here, so I'm sure she is 02:52:14 16 02:52:18

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going to go back and she is going to pull out every organization chart, and maybe you can't find it because we didn't give you an index, but she is going to go back and find them. That's true. When she says anything to me, her word is really good with me. So I am sure those organization charts are there.

Now, do the organization charts include committee, now that's another question.

MS. MILLER: Which I have written down.

THE COURT: Which you have written down.

02:52:52	1	And then maybe there's something else other than
02:52:54	2	committee. My kind of when I was doing criminal for 25
02:52:58	3	years in this building, none of my people in the mob ever had
02:53:06	4	committees. We didn't have committees. I mean, mine was like
02:53:10	5	much easier. Mine was much easier to defend.
02:53:14	6	MR. MOGIN: It wasn't hard to prove a conspiracy
02:53:16	7	either.
02:53:16	8	THE COURT: It wasn't.
02:53:18	9	MR. FREED: They had organizations.
02:53:20	10	MS. MILLER: It was a little more clear cut.
02:53:22	11	THE COURT: Anybody have anything else? It's just
02:53:24	12	about 3:00 o'clock. We have to do this two times tomorrow.
02:53:26	13	MR. MAROVITZ: We want to thank you very much.
02:53:28	14	MS. MILLER: For taking the time.
02:53:30	15	THE COURT: I felt like we I mean, this is a work
02:53:32	16	in progress. I mean, there aren't any books on how to do
02:53:36	17	this. I think we will be more successful tomorrow. I am
02:53:40	18	going to be a little bit tighter.
02:53:42	19	Who is coming in the morning?
02:53:44	20	MR. MOGIN: We have Mr. McKeown in the morning and
02:53:46	21	Mr. Neuwirth in the afternoon. So save your strength, your
02:53:50	22	Honor.
02:53:54	23	THE COURT: Mr. McKeown and I.
02:53:58	24	MR. MOGIN: I mean for the afternoon.
02:54:00	25	THE COURT: Is it going to be that kind of afternoon?

02:54:02	1	MS. MILLER: I won't be here.
02:54:04	2	THE COURT: I better get some candy or something,
02:54:06	3	cookies.
02:54:08	4	MR. MAROVITZ: I am sure it will be as professional
02:54:10	5	as it's always been.
02:54:12	6	THE COURT: It will. Thank you very much.
02:54:14	7	MS. MILLER: Thank you.
02:54:14	8	THE COURT: We will send out any ideas. I mean, I
02:54:18	9	and mostly if this process is ever going to work, you are
02:54:22	10	going to go back after today and you're going to come back
02:54:26	11	with particularly with any ideas on what to do with this
02:54:30	12	mess of these requests to produce documents. If you have any
02:54:34	13	ideas at our meeting in a couple weeks or that you could
02:54:40	14	really disseminate between everybody between now and then, I'd
02:54:44	15	love to hear your ideas on that to move the ball along. Okay?
02:54:50	16	MR. MAROVITZ: Thank you.
02:54:50	17	MS. MILLER: Thank you, your Honor.
02:54:52	18	MR. FREED: Thank you.
02:54:54	19	MR. MOGIN: Thank you.
02:54:54	20	THE COURT: Hope you are staying someplace nice. Go
02:54:56	21	to a great dinner. It looks like it's beautiful outside.
	22	(Which were all the proceedings had in the above-entitled
	23	cause on the day and date aforesaid.)
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